INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B.1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

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VOL. XXIII NO. 2 BOMBAY THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

M. V. ABHYANKAR'S SUDDEN DEATH

Protest Against Tyranny On Baluchi Women

Appalling Social Conditions In India's Borderland

KARACHI CONFERENCE DEMAND

KARACHI, Jan. 2.

Vehement protest against "the tyranny perpetrated on Baluchi women through customs such as Bhajai, (giving away the wife of a deceased person to his heirs) Khoon Veha, (taking away by force sisters and daughters of a murderer by the aggrieved party) Ta Badulla, (interchange of children in marriage even before they were born' were voiced to-day at the All-India Women's Conference. Mrs. Hamidali moving the resolution on the subject gave a graphic picture of the appalling social condition and demanded that all impediments in the way of social and educational workers be removed.

Mrs. Asaf Ali said, the century-old customs required eradication. There was great restraint on freedom of speech even on Moulvies so that their grievances could not be ventilated openly. Not only should the resolution be passed, but demands should be made of Government to remove restrictions barring social progress.

MERE PIOUS RESOLUTION.

Smti. Kamaladevi said, the resolution before them was a pious one and did not take into account the real conditions in that province. No reformist movement was possible because the authorities did not show enthusiasm. A Mulla preaching in the pulpit was also pulled down. Newspapers were prohibited and the entry of outside papers was restricted. In a population of ten lakhs, there were only three high schools and a 100 primary schools. She emphasised the necessity of creating public opinion in the border districts

WOMEN IN MINES.

A full-dress debate ensued on the resolution protesting against the horrible condition of women in mines and urging measures for their improvement. The Conference, while urging betterment of their lot such as greater facilities for recreation, adopted that a compulsory system of insurance for women working in mines should be instituted and that men and women should contribute payment of premium.

Miss Copelland speaking in Urdu, painted a grim picture of cheerless surroundings in which workers toil and said more joy and entertainment should be brought into their lives by the introduction of magic lanterns and cinemas.

Mrs. Ray, mover of the resolution, made an elaborate speech touching all aspects of the problem.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

"ENFORCE SARDA ACT."

A resolution urging the enforcement of Sarda Act was moved from the chair, Mrs. Naidu temporarily occupying the chair at this stage.

Mrs. Hamidali explaining the implications said, the initiative should be taken by the Government to bring to book those who violated the Act. Rani Rajwade said, those who escaped into French territories and native states to evade the provisions should be punished.

FOR ISTAMBUL CONFERENCE.

Before adjourning for lunch, the conference unanimously resolved to send Indian delegates to attend the all Women's Suffrage Alliance Conference at Istambul in April this year. Since the All-India Women's Conference was not an affiliated body they could only go as fraternal delegates, but this impediment was overcome by the Conference approving to get themselves affiliated.

The names of Mrs. Hamidali, Rani Rajwade Mrs. Naidu Mrs. Rustomji Faridoonji, Miss Kamaluddin, Mrs. S. N. Ray and Mrs. Kamaladevi were suggested for delegation but the final choice is left to the Committee of the Conference.

ABDUCTIONS MUST BE STOPPED

Another interesting resolution was one dealing with the abduction of women and children on which Miss Shepherd moved an amendment saying the draft resolution was not complete and constructive. She emphasised the need for moral education, tracing the history of this cruel iniquity in India, and referred to the League of Nation's effort to wipe it. Outlining the plans get this scandal laid low she urged regional conferences.

Mrs. Sen said problem was not only Indian, but universal. In the west, they were fighting against the crime tooth and nail and the League has taken up the problem. Abductions took place mainly for catering to the animal passion of the general public who wants pay for it. The abducted women when they came back, were ostracised by the society and maltreated. Miss Feruzuddin declared that the problem was particularly acute in Baluchistan and the Frontier, while Miss Vora drew the attention of the Conference to the state of affairs in Kathiawar.

The resolution was ultimately adopted.

The Conference also expressed profound indignation and disappointment at the omission of the right of franchise of candidates for election to the legislatures of Bengal, Assam, N. W. F. P. Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara.—A. P. Special.

INHERITANCE OF FAMILY PROPERTY

KARACHI, Jan. 1.

To-day's proceedings of the All-India Women's Conference marked by spirited speeches demanding the removal of legal barriers from which women suffered, the assertion of right of inheritance of family property and warm support for the Village Industries Association scheme launched by Gandhiji, resolutions whereon a large number of Muslim ladies participated.

Among the resolutions adopted

(Continued On Page 7.)

PRINCES AND FEDERATION

Decision To Wait For India Bill Before Expressing Opinion

LONDON, Janry. 2.

The Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes has issued the following statement through their London Solicitors:—

"By a resolution of the Chamber of Princes in 1933, the Princes unequivocally declared that their entry into the Federation depended upon the inclusion in the Constitution Bill of essential safeguards for which the States have consistently pressed. The Princes' opinion on the Federal proposals will, therefore, be announced only after they have examined Government's Constitution Bill."—Reuter.

LAVAL TO MEET MUSSOLINI

Important Franco-Italian Conversations

PARIS, Janry. 2.

M. Laval will leave for Rome to hold important conversations with Sgr. Mussolini at 20-30 hours tomorrow.—Reuter.

NEW GOVERNOR FOR BANK OF FRANCE

M. Tannery To Succeed M. Moret

PARIS, Jany. 2.

M. Jean Tannery, General Manager of the 'Caisse des Depots et Consignations,' succeeds M. Moret as Governor of the Banque of France.

No explanation is given for the change, but M. Tannery is known to be a partisan toward the open market for Treasury Bonds which is favoured by M. Flandin and opposed by M. Moret.—Reuter's Special.

ANOTHER BYRD EXPEDITION

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

DUNEDIN, Jan 2.

A new expedition has been planned by Admiral Byrd. Provided the ice is favourable he will take his wooden ship 'Bear of Oakland" to the east of King Edward Seventh Land, finishing at Valparaiso in Chile

STOP PRESS.

NEW OIL GUSHER STRUCK

(Special Cable)

MOSCOW, Jan. 2.

It is officially stated a new oil gusher has been struck in Baku with a daily yield of 1050 tons.

ITALO-ABYSSINIAN DISPUTE

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Indications of a more moderate trend in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute has caused considerable satisfaction in London. Britain, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent, has been bringing equal pressure both on Rome and Addis Ababa in an effort to secure a friendly settlement of the dispute and the conciliatory attitude snown by the Emperor of Abyssinia in his latest note to the League is very much welcomed. It is confidently expected that at equally conciliatory attitude will be shown in Rome.—Reuter.

NAGPUR LEADER PASSES AWAY

Courageous Fighter In Cause Of Freedom

Bombay Jan. 2

Mr. M. V. Abhyankar died at 12 midnight to-day after a protracted illness.

His leg was amputated only this evening as his condition took a bad turn.—United Press.

(The sudden death of Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, the prominent Nagpur Congress Leader, at midnight on Wednesday, will be received with wide-spread sorrow. The late Mr. Abhyankar was an eminent Barrister, who gave up his practice at the Bar at the call of Swaraj, when Mahatma Gandhi inaugurated the Non-Co-operation movement in 1921. Ever since he had remained a staunch supporter of the Congress. He was known for his independence and candour in expressing his views.

When the whole of his province was being invaded by the wave of rapid communalism under the lead of Dr. Moonje, Mr. Abhyankar showed rare courage in organising resistance against the spread of communalism. He occupied a unique position in the political life of his province and was looked up to with respect in Congress circles through out the country.

When the late Pandit Motilal Nehru and Deshbandhu C. R. Das organised the Swaraj Party, he joined their ranks and did useful work in the Assembly.

Mr. Abhyankar never wavered from the path of duty when ever the call from the Congress came, and was to be found in the front-rank of the fighters in the cause of Freedom. He went to jail twice, once in 1930 and again in 1932.

When the All-India Congress Committee decided to contest Assembly Elections at Ranchi, in May last year, Mr. Abhyankar was prevailed upon to contest the seat from Nagpur against his rival Dr. Moonje. Despite ill health, he responded to the Congress command. He came out victorious in the contest, inflicting a crushing defeat on the leader of the Hindu Mahasabha.

Mr. Abhyankar did live to enjoy this splendid victory at the polls. Soon after the elections, there was a severe set-back in his health and he was brought down to Bombay about three weeks ago, for treatment. Ever since he had been under the able care of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, who tried all that Medical Science could do to restore him back to health and active service. His condition was reported to be steadily improving.

On Wednesday, however, he became worse, and his leg had to be amputated in the evening. The operation was considered to be successful; but later in the night, he showed signs of sudden collapse and passed away at midnight.

In Mr. Abhyankar's death India has lost a brave fighter in

(Continued on page 7.)

Oath Of Allegiance And Creed Of Independence

Babu Bhagwandas Sees No Contradiction

NEED TO DEFINE SWARAJ

Socialists Will Compel Congress To Clarify Issues

Babu Bhagwandas in an interview to the "Chronicle" declares that taking the Oath of Allegiance by Congressmen elected to the Assembly is not inconsistent with Congress creed of Independence. He says:

Oath And Independence

"So long as the Congress does not definitely define the word otherwise and leaves it vague as at present, I interpret Independence to mean honourable inter-dependence on equal terms. . . . . And the oath is in no way inconsistent with Independence thus interpreted."

Define Swaraj

He enters a strong plea for defining Swaraj and to let the people know what exactly it is that we are fighting for. The absence of such a definite and positive scheme is, in his opinion, the root cause of present party tendencies in the Congress. He is confident that if sufficient time and thought given to this urgent problem there is every possibility of a united Congress without any party or group antagonisms within.

Emergence Of Socialists

"The emergence of the Congress Socialist Party," opines Babu Bhagwandas, "will compel the Congress to clear up its own mind on this vitally important question, namely, what is the nature of Swaraj and the social structure that we want."

The following is the text of the interview:—

BENARES, (By Mail).

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, Babu Bhagwandas, M.L.A., said:

Q: Do you think a Congressman can conscientiously take the oath of allegiance prescribed for legislators?

A: Yes. The oath runs thus:

"I ..... having been nominated/elected a member of this Assembly do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, his heirs and successors, and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter."

Obviously any honest man can conscientiously take such an oath to be 'faithful' and bear true 'allegiance' to the King as well as indeed, to any other good and honest man. A right instinct has created the British practice of subscribing every letter with 'Yours truly,' 'Yours faithfully,' 'Yours sincerely' 'Faith' means 'trust,' 'confidence,' 'honesty.' When a person promises to be 'faithful' to another, he means that he will be full of faith, trust, confidence in the honesty and goodness of that other, and will himself act so that the other may be full of faith, trust, and confidence in his honesty. 'Allegiance,' according to the dictionary means, etymologically 'free mutual lawful relationship, from Latin 'legis', law, and German 'ledig', free. It is so perfectly plain that it scarcely needs to be said that faithfulness and allegiance do not mean' directly or indirectly abetting, supporting, or actively helping one another in any wrong and evil activity. On the contrary it is the duty of the true friend to do his best to prevent him to whom he faithfully and sincerely wishes well from doing anything evil and unrighteous, and to induce him to always do what is good and right.

INDIAN TRADITION.

The ancient Indian tradition on the subject is explicit:—

Sa kim—sakha 'sadhu' na 'shasti' yo-dhipam,
Hitan na yah sam-shrinute sa kim-prabhuh.

"He is a bad friend who does not 'advise rightly' (the original word 'shasti' is stronger, it means 'directs,' 'instructs,' even 'commands') the ruler; and he is a bad ruler who does not listen to good and wise counsel." The Persian and Arabic books on Fiqah have, I presume, similar maxims. Manu and Shukra are very strong on the point.

Niti-shastr-astra-vyuhadi-kushalah sa purohitah,
Yat kopa-bhitya raja-pi dharma-niti-rato bhawet,
Sa-ev-acharyah purodhayah shap-anugrahayoh kshamah.

"The 'puro-hita,' the person 'put forward,' elected, by the people, to look after their 'welfare,' should be of such knowledge and character that the ruler, (the king, the Chief Executive of the State) may always act in accordance with law and righteousness for fear of his resentment, he should have the power to restrain the ruler from wrong ways and help him in right actions."

QUITE PROPER.

With such natural, reasonable and just interpretation, the oath is seen to be quite proper. Indeed it were well if the British and the Indian and all peoples took such an oath to be faithful and bear allegiance to each other and help each other to welfare.

That even western nations have wandered far away from these high ideals so that even in Britain the legislatures is becoming obsequious to the Executive, and much more the people of India where the legislatures are expressly under the thumb of the salaried executive, is solely due to the fact that the law-makers, the legislators, the 'purohita-mujtahids,' the 'mufti-brahmanas,' have degenerated in character and wisdom, especially since the rise of capitalist-imperialism, and have sold themselves into the hands of the executive, and become their obedient servants instead of master. If the oath were properly understood and high office made to be properly lived up to, and the corresponding coronation-oaths and oaths of allegiance to be lived up to, the world would 'undoubtedly' become happier.

Under present conditions, a legislator in India can be faithful

(Continued on page 8.)

SIR COWASJI FOR CHAIR?

Liberal Leader's Chances Considered Brighter In Assembly

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

Political talks here have taken a sudden turn with regard both to the presidential candidature in the Assembly and the future of Mr. M. A. Jinnah as leader of his party. It seems that Government is now willing to hear the advice from the quarters which suggested that they should not back merely "a safe man" for the Assembly Chair, but should have some one who could command the confidence of the House and uphold the dignity of the office. And as Government will not let a Congress nominee go into the Chair and "vice versa" there is a suggestion in official quarters here that the best choice in the circumstances would be Sir Cowasji Jehangir who was a popular member of the last Assembly.

As regards party politics in the forthcoming Assembly, it is said Mr. Jinnah will not start the ball and the ground cut from under his feet. Already information has reached [illegible] combined up to the strength of 18 to form a Party of their own [illegible] the second largest [illegible] and may prevent Mr. [illegible] and Sir Abdur Rahim leading a party of respectable numbers. The Congress Party is also yet to select its office bearers.

CONGRESS PARTY

According to the calculations made here Mr. Bhulabhai Desai will be this Leader of the Party, Mr. S. Satyamurthi, and Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant, Deputy Leaders, Mr. B. Das, Chief Whip, Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, Secretary, Mr. Asaf Ali, Joint Secretary and Mr. Nageshwara Rao Punnuru, Treasurer.

INDO-BURMA TRADE AGREEMENT

Govt. Invites Indian Commercial Opinion

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 2.

The Ahmedabad Millowners Association has nominated Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai to attend the conference convened by the Commerce Member of the Government of India, New Delhi, on 7th instant in connection with Indo-Burma Trade Convention. Government of India have also asked the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry to nominate two representatives to attend this Conference. They in collaboration with Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai who is also President of the Federation are expected to take joint line of action in putting forward the Indian Commercial point of view. —A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 18 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted.—Folding Overseer, Weaving Master, Supervisor for Bombay Mills, apply personally Parker and Company, 22, Apollo Street, Fort. (3470).

Wanted Lady Doctor, experienced in midwifery and gynaecological work for a maternity home to be started in a suburb of Bombay. Apply Dr. N. V. Ajinkya, Benhamhall Lane, Girgaum. (3467).

Wanted influential Salesmen on Rs. 40/- p.m. to push Novelties, Safety matches, Paints, Varnishes Machinery goods etc. Only men willing to pay for actual cost of goods need apply to:—The Allianz Industrial Corporation Ltd., Tuticorin. (3472).

Wanted Immediately—(1.) One Assistant Lecturer in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering on Rs. 150—15—300 per month, the initial salary depending on qualifications (2.) One Assistant Supervisor, Mechanical on Rs. 150—10—250 per month. (3.) One Assistant Supervisor, Electrical on Rs. 150——10—250 per month. The posts carry the benefit of a Provident Fund. Candidates for (1) must have a good degree with teaching experience. Candidates for (2) and (3) must have a good theoretical knowledge of Mechanical or Electrical Engineering as the case may be, with a wide experience of large mechanical or electrical shop practice. Preference will be given to those having previous experience in apparentice training. The Selected candidates will be on probation for six months. Applications, giving full details, should be sent to the Superintendent of Training, Jamshedpur Technical Institute, Jamshedpur, so as to reach him not later than the 10th of January, 1935. (Sd.) J. L. Keenan, General Manager, The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. (9447)

Wanted a fully qualified capable accountant for auditing branches in various provinces. Apply with credentials and stating minimum requirements to the All India Spinners' Association, Mirzapur, Ahmedabad. (9444)

Indian School of Document Examination: Trains Handwriting and Fingerprint Experts. Highly qualified. Latest apparatus. Uptodate Laboratory. For particulars send stamped self-addressed envelope to Registrar of School, Beadon Road, Lahore. (3452).

Wanted:—L.C.P.S. (Bom.) experienced doctor on Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per month for 2 years as House Surgeon, with free quarters. Kanarese knowing preferred. Wanted: A Probationer L.C.P.S. on Rs. 25 p.m. as honorarium for one year to gain hospital practice. Kanarese knowing preferred. Wanted: A Fully trained and experienced B.P.N.A Nurse on Rs. 40 a month with Kanarese and English only need apply. With free quarters. Apply with their testimonials and certificates to Secretary Co-op. Hospital, Hubli, before the 7th Jan., 1935. (9438).

Energetic Canvassers wanted immediately. Apply soon to Mr. H. Chavda, 23, Medows Street, (first floor), either in person or by post. Canvassers in up-country are also wanted.

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders offers his services Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi Bombay.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert, individual training in Shorthand Typewriting Book-keeping etc. Enquire immediately. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (3469.)

Ambitious Students are invited to join the Panjab Matriculation guarantee course on or before the 30th of November when the admissions for the same will be closed. Senior Cambridge a passport to all Universities Indian and foreign. Classes for July examinations will commence on the 1st of December. Apply: Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173)

Engineering Institute, New Delhi: Next session in January. Civil and Electrical Engineering, courses covering City and Guilds Examinations. Prospectus free. (3403).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda Mysore, Anantapur Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Coly	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Chief Agents and Agents for Mira Provident Funds Society Ltd. H.O. Karachi on very lucrative commissions and salary. Excellent achievements. Remarkable progress. Highly progressive company headed by Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah K.C.S.I., Member of Legislative Assembly. For terms interview Managing Agent, 11, Gateway Mansions, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. (3473).

Wanted: Energetic and influential agents on pay or commission to sell our cloth and hosiery goods. Liberal terms. Lucrative income from Rs. 50 to 150 p.m. by sparing a few hours daily. Rs. 50 cash security essential. Apply with -/13 stamps to Babu Gujar Mall Mehta, Cloth Merchant, Ludhiana, Punjab. (3450).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

1935 Ephermeris, Almanacs, Calendars, Diaries, Children's Books, Painting Books, Ladies Fashion Books, Stationery, Birthday Cards, Stamp, Autograph, Postcard albums. King Company Near Central Bank, Bombay. (3468).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

Lost Certificate for one old share No. 39567, standing in the name of Bai Hira daughter of Pari Gordhandas Purshotamdas in the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd. Public are therefore warned against any use of the same.

(Sd.) MANIAR NATVARLAL MANILAL.

3471

NOTICE

In the Matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.
and
In the Matter of THE NEW ERA MOTORS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of section 217 of Indian Companies Act that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at 534, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, 1935, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.

This notice cancels the previous one, dated 30th November 1934 and published in the "Times of India" on Monday, the 3rd December 1934 and in the "Free Press Journal" on Tuesday, the 4th December, 1934.

KHARSHEDJI LIMJI,
Liquidator.

22nd December, 1934. 9443

Public Notices

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the abovenamed Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of one year commencing from 1st April 1935. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Rs. 2 (two only).

Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received at Bhavnagar Para by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Bhavnagar State Railway up to 12-30 p.m. on Thursday the 31st January 1935 accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 200 to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted. Tenders received after the time prescribed above will not be considered.

The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent., of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or in part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right of accepting any Tender, in whole or in part and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office, which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.

K. R. VACHA,
Store-keeper,
Bhavnagar State Railway.
Bhavnagar Para.
Dated 18th December, 1934.

9431

COORG FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Sale of Sandalwood.

Mercara, the 15th December, 1934.

176 tons, more or less, of cleaned sandalwood will be sold by Public Auction at Fraserpet Koti on MONDAY, the 4th February 1935, at 1 p.m.

For further particulars please apply to the CHIEF FOREST OFFICER, Coorg, Mercara.

9419

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1162 of 1915.

BUJANBAI SAIFUDDIN and another ..... Plaintiffs.
versus.
SAKINABOO, widow of Samsuddin Ahmedally and ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Order on Commissioner's Report, dated 9th December, 1932, the following immovable properties will be Resold by Public Auction in 6 lots by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, 9th January, 1935, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Lot No. 1.—One Roofed Shop of two compartments in Chitari Bazar, facing the West.

Lot No. 2.—One Shop, facing the South near the Cambay Jail Pole.

Lot No. 3.—The House near Gate of Whoravad Cambay in the Chuckla facing the West.

Lot No. 4.—One Bungalow, along the Station Road at the end of Whorawad opposite the Chowkikhana.

Lot No. 5.—Two Shops, near three Gates, facing West.

Lot No. 6.—One storied House, on the way to Behram Natha's Well.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. GHULAMALI NOORANI AND CO., Attorneys for Defendants Nos. 5A and 5E abovenamed at No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1934.

(Sd.) R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner.

9344

Public Notices

SALE NOTICE

TO BE SOLD pursuant to an order made by the Calcutta High Court on the 5th day of September, 1934, in Suit No. 1395 of 1933 (Satnarayan Dalmia vs. Rai Br. Sedmull Dalmia and Anr.) by the Official Receiver, High Court, Calcutta at his office in the Court House Calcutta on Saturday the 12th January, 1935 at 12 noon.

Vankateswar Cotton Mills at Amritsar with all the piece or parcel of land measuring about 25 Bighas according to the measurement prevalent in the Punjab buildings, godowns, houses and all other structures and erections existing thereon and all the machinery and plants with power plants comprising of three Lancashire Boilers, one double-compound condensing Engine of 500 H.P., etc. all appertaining to the said Cotton Mills.

For further particulars, and conditions of Sale, apply to the Official Receiver or to Messrs. KHAITAN and CO., Solicitors 1B, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

K. C. MUKHERJEE,
Official Receiver,
High Court.
9352

Auction Sales

MISTRY & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, ETC., at "JEHANGIR VILLA," opp. Panday Sanatorium, Wodehouse Road, Colaba.

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KARNATAKA PEASANTS' DAY ON JAN. 8

B. P. C. C. Appeals To Citizens To Help Cause Of Unfortunate Farmers

The following statement has been issued to the press by Sjts. S. K. Patil and R. R. Diwakar, Secretaries to the Kanara Peasants' Relief Committee, appointed by the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—

The heavy sacrifices and the sufferings of the Kanara peasants is by now almost a byward. There might be very few in Bombay who have not heard of them. There are fewer still who have heard and have not felt the deepest sympathy for these brave men and women in the two talukas of Siddapur and Ankola.

Quite recently a statement has been issued by Sjt Gangadharrao in which he has made a moving appeal for help to those peasants who are to-day both landless and homeless. Karnataka is making its own efforts to help them but such efforts are not adequate in view of the vast problem.

Hundreds of Attachments.

The situation in brief is that almost from the beginning of 1931 up to now these two talukas have been passing through the fire-ordeal. There were hundreds of attachments in 1931 in Siddapur.

The beginning of 1932 there were attachments and sale of movables worth about a lac. About 200 in Siddapur and 150 in Ankola lost all their lands while about 90 in Siddapur and 76 in Ankola lost their homes also by confiscation. The total loss in acres was thus 1,400 (garden and rice land) in Siddapur while it was 625 acres (rice land) in Ankola. The total loss in Money would come to anywhere between 15-16 lacs of rupees.

It is impossible even to think of any restitution now, but an honest effort has to be made just to help these sufferers to a life of labour. The sufferings of other people are really as nothing when compared to theirs and it is the duty of those who have not suffered to help these peasants on.

Deputation to B. P. C. C.

When such is the plight, Karnataka could not but approach this great city for help. A representation from the Kanara Farmers' Relief Committee, Dharwar was received at the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee here and the Council of the B. P. C. C. in its meeting dated 27-12-34 appointed the Kanara Peasants' Relief Committee with powers to co-opt. So far the following persons have agreed to work on the Committee:

Sjt. K. F. Nariman, (President); Mrs. Goshespben Captain; Dr. G. V. Deshmukh; Dr. Bhaskar T. Patel; and Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande; Velji Lakhamsi Napoo; Ratilal M. Ganthi; Nagindas T. Master; R. S. Padbidri; I. S. Patel, (Treasurer); R. R. Diwakar and S. K. Patil, (Secretaries).

The first meeting of the Committee was held on December 29. The Committee took into consideration the very sympathetic feeling that the public of Bombay have for Karnataka peasants and decided to organise a Karnataka Peasants' Day on January 8.

Coupon Tickets.

Without prejudice to the bigger amounts that may have to be collected from rich individuals who feel for the case, it was resolved that coupon tickets of Re. 1, Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 should be issued and money should be collected on them by workers going to the different parts of the city.

The Gandhi Seva Sena with Mrs. Goshespben Captain at its head have kindly consented to co-operate and do its best in this great cause of succour to the suffering.

We have also approached the various Associations here. We appeal to every Congress worker in the city of Bombay to co-operate with us in this work and do the utmost to make the programme a success. We expect a ready response from the citizens of Bombay,—a response which is worthy both of the cause and of the great traditions of this premier city.

Let every one feel that one has to pay and pay decently to this cause and the Kanara peasant is sure to stand on his legs.

Help the great cause.

TRIED TO CHEAT TOTE?

Pay Out Clerk Foils Alleged Attempt To Cash Forged Ticket

An alleged attempt to cheat the Turf Club was frustrated by the vigilance of a pay-out clerk in the Second Enclosure of the W. I. T. C. on December 29.

It appears that Shaik Mohemdin Abdulla was standing near the pay-out window of the Tote, when Chaud Pash Shamsuddin went up to the counter to cash two tickets on horse No. 2 which had placed in the last race.

Abdulla took the two tickets from Shamsuddin and presented three tickets on Horse No. 2 to be paid out at the window. The clerk noticed that one of the tickets was forged and reported the matter.

Sergeant Major arrested both the accused as the first accused made a statement to the effect that the forged ticket was handed to him by the second accused.

The Additional Presidency Magistrate Bombay ordered the accused to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 100 each with two sureties in like amount.

ALLEGED JEWELLERY FRAUD

Hormusji Dossabhoy Rustomji Birdie, a Parsi, who was wanted on a charge of cheating in respect of jewellery valued at Rs. 10,000 was arrested by the Agripada Police on Tuesday.

It appears that a warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused in November last, but he could not be traced.

On Tuesday Ratanchand Khemchand, working with Bhogilal Premchand the complainant, reported to the police that the accused was seen at "Dolls House", Lamington Road. The police went to the place and arrested the accused.

The accused was placed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Wednesday and remanded into custody till Thursday.

Mr. A. Birdie appeared for the complainant.

WELL-KNOWN ASTROLOGER PASSES AWAY

Late Rajguru Hareshwar Mahadev Pandit

(From A Correspondent)

We regret to announce the sad death of Raj Guru Hareshwar Mahadev Pandit, J. P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, which took place on 31st December, at 3-20 p.m. at his residence at Nepean Sea Road.

Raj Guru Pandit was a well-known Astrologer, Palmist and Phrenologer. He was the Raj Guru of several States, including Jamnagar, Bansda, Morvi and others. Besides his great ability and powers of predicting future with unmistakable accuracy, he was very popular as a scholar of repute and an authority on matters of Hindu religion and Shastras. He was consulted by eminent men like. H. E., Willingdon, Sir Leslie Wilson, Lord Lamington, Sir Muir McKenzie, Sir John Jenkins, Sir Claud Hill, the late Mr. Jackson, Hon. Sir Sybil Fellows, Hon. Sir Symms, Lord Londsborough.

The late Mr. James William Corrigan, one of the multi-millionaires of U.S.A. and several others—Lords and great personages, including Royalties of Italy and Spain had great faith in him.

The Maharajahs of Kashmir, Indore, Mandi, Bikaner, Gwalior, Jamnagar, Morvi, Bansda, Rajkot, Dharampur, Kapurthala, Jodhpur. His Exalted Highness the late Nizam, H. H. The Nawab of Rampur and H. H. The Gaikwar of Baroda consulted him on important matters. In the Biography of the late Maharaja Ranjitsinghji of Jamnagar will be found passages which show his miraculous powers of prediction.

He rose from a humble position of extreme poverty. He was a self-made man and was popular on account of his generosity and genial kindness.

Amongst the Princes, the name "Rajguru Panditji" and amongst the Parsi community, the word "Hareshwar" is popular among all. In his passing away, the country loses a great man who strove and brought the Science of Astrology to serve the needs of humanity.

He leaves behind him a widow, four grand children, and his only son, Raj Guru Ramkrishna H. Pandit.

CASHIER IN GRAVE CHARGE

Alleged Misappropriation

On a charge of misappropriating Rs. 32,338 Mithalal Chhaganlal, a cashier in the firm of Jotidas Venichand, was arrested by the Princess Street police on Tuesday.

The police applied for a remand of the accused into custody till January 15, which was granted by the Additional Presidency Magistrate Bombay at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday.

It appears that when the accounts of the firm for the year 1934 were checked, a sum of Rs. 32,338 was found to be short.

LATE MR. HAVELL

Ex-Principal Of Calcutta School Of Art

The death has occurred of Mr. E. B. Havell the well-known writer on Indian art and history and ex-principal of the Calcutta School of Art.

Mr. Havell was born in 1861, became, at the early age of 23, superintendent of the Madras School of Art, after training at the Royal College of Art, London, of which he was an Associate, and private study in Paris and Italy. He held his Madras post for eight years, till 1892.

In 1896, Havell became principal of the Calcutta School of Art and keeper of the Government art gallery, remaining in the post ten years.

Among his publication are Essays on Indian Art, Industry and Education, "The History of Aryan Rule in India," "Benares the Sacred City," "Indian Sculpture and Painting," "Handbook of Indian Art and The Himalayas in Indian Art," his last book.

From 1916-1923, Havell served in the British Legation at Copenhagen, and his wife was a Danish subject, being the daughter of Admiral Jacobson, of the Danish Navy.

BAR-BENDING EXPERTS AT WORK

Bar-bending culprits were at work in the early hours of Wednesday at Vacola, a mile from the Santa Cruz railway station.

In one instance, the culprits scaled the compound wall of "Vithal Cottage", the residence of a prominent business man in Bombay, and broke the iron bars of a window in order to get into the house.

Further mischief was fortunately averted by the alarm raised by a small Sealyham terrier, upon which a member of the house woke and went to find out what the row was about. He saw someone crouching near the window. But before he could switch on the lights the mysterious visitor disappeared.

On further investigation, it was found that two iron bars of the window were forcibly removed. The thief must have been about to enter into the house when he was thus surprised.

Hardly had the echoes of this incident died down when cries of "Chor, Chor" were heard from a neighbouring house. Evidently the bar-bending merchant had made his way there and was trying his luck in "fresh fields and pastures new." It was discovered later that he decamped with a considerable booty worth some hundreds of rupees.

The inference from these two instances is that the gang who were recently busy in Bombay have now shifted their operations to the suburbs in which case they could not have made a better choice, far, Vacola is a very peaceful place—so peaceful that the police do not even trouble to provide adequate protection to the public.

There was one instance recently when a midnight murderer was caught and had to be kept locked up in a room in a cottage while the neighbours had to provide an impromptu watch, because the police were nowhere to be found. The culprit had to be "escorted" to the police station at Santa Cruz next morning.

Wednesday morning's events have intensified the apprehensions of the residents. Unless the lives and property of the residents of this place are protected, Vacola is like to become a hot-bed of burglars.

"SUPPORT LABOUR CANDIDATES"

Citizens Asked To Vote For Nimbkar & Karnik

(From A Correspondent.)

A largely attended meeting was held on Chaupatty sands on Sunday to support the candidature of the two working class leaders, Com. Nimbkar from "D" Ward and Com. Karnik from "F" Ward. Com. Mohamad Ganf presided.

Com. Karnik speaking first explained the demands that they will put forward in the Corporation, if they are elected. He dealt with the most important of the demands, the demand for adult franchise, and told the audience how the present franchise is more beneficial to the upper strata of the Bombay public.

Com. Noorani, the General Secretary of the Howkers' Union implored the audience not to sell their votes for a joyride in a motor-car for a few minutes and thus elect those who will enhance the taxation but he asked them to elect these two tried leaders of the working class.

Com. Nimbkar told in detail his services to the cause of the nation.

Mr. B. D. Mistry, Advocate, High Court, asked the audience to give a chance to these two Labour leaders to serve the city for the interests of the heavily taxed masses of Bombay. The meeting terminated amidst the slogans of "Inquilab Zindabad."

A similar propaganda meeting was held on Monday night at Mohan Building to support the candidature of Com. Nimbkar from "D" Ward.

KHALASI'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH

Syed Ahmed a Muslim khalasi (23) fell from a height of 23 feet while fixing hatch covers on the S. S. Jueda, on December 31.

A verdict of accidental death due to injuries sustained as a result of, a fall from 23 feet, was returned on Wednesday by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held on his body.

PROGRESS and ACHIEVEMENT

True achievement always connotes a further desire for progress. Smug self-complacency ends in stagnation.

IF during the last one or two years Indian industries have done well, the obligation on all industrialists is all the greater to do better in the coming years undeterred by obstacles.

Take the case of the GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY. It produced a unique product,

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GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY, Bangalore.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Cricket Visits & Tours Under Consideration

(By J. C. MAITRA)

AN AUSTRALIAN VISIT NEXT WINTER.

It appears from a report from Delhi that the officials of the Board of Control for Cricket in India are busy making arrangements for the visit of an Australian team next cold weather. The visit will be a private one, as the Imperial Cricket Conference has not fixed an official engagement for India with Australia, or for the matter of that, any other country, barring England upto 1940-41. The reason for this cold treatment is, I believe, that India is still far backward in the game. Or it may be that the Dominions find it difficult to cope with a larger number of foreign tours.

Queen Singer, winner of the Tulsi Plate (Division II).

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA'S PRAISEWORTHY EFFORTS

Whatever the reasons, the fact remains that India has no other engagements than the two with England during the next six years. It will be admitted on all hands that they are not enough, especially when India is trying to reach the standard attained by England and Australia. More visits and tours are necessary for the proper education and training of Indians. Therefore, the efforts of the Board of Control in this direction, especially that of the Maharaja of Patiala who has been taking the keenest interest for the development of the game in India, are highly praiseworthy.

ITINERARY FOR AUSTRALIANS.

The draft itinerary for the Australians, consisting of 15 matches extending over three months, has been drawn up under the guidance of the Maharaja, and it is a fairly attractive one. The four of the most important centres in India, Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore and Madras, will have an all-India match each of four days' duration, which will be practically test matches. The rest of them will be for three days. The Viceroy's Eleven will give Delhi a fixture of almost equal merit, while Calcutta will have an additional programme offered by the Europeans in India.

SOME SURPRISING OMISSIONS.

The rest of the fixtures will be at Jamnagar, Ahmedabad, Poona, Nagpur, Benares, Amritsar, Patiala and Secunderabad. I do not know why Karachi, Ajmer and Peshawar are proposed to be omitted. As the visit is more or less of a missionary character, there does not seem to be any justification for their omission. I hope the Emergency Committee, when they decide the matter, will give them their earnest and sympathetic consideration.

A MATCH FOR STUDENTS NECESSARY.

Only one match in Bombay is far too inadequate. I suggest two more fixtures for our City, one three-day match for a Bombay eleven and one two-day engagement for the students of India. The latter I recommend most strongly as the students deserve more encouragement than anybody else. As it is not possible to have more matches for them, there should be at least one. The proposed University Championship tournament will offer a fair field for selection. Will the authorities consider their case too?

SOME STARS MUST COME

In view of Australia's engagement with South Africa in 1935-36, it appears uncertain at this stage how many of the first class cricketers will be available for the visit. Bradman, McCabe, Chipperfield and Grimmett are not likely to enlist. Efforts are being made to persuade Woodfull, Ponsford, Macartney, O'Reilly, Kippax, V. Richardson and Oldfield to make the trip. It is hoped that some of these famous players will accept the invitation and give India an opportunity of seeing them in action.

TRIAL FOR BEST PLAYERS

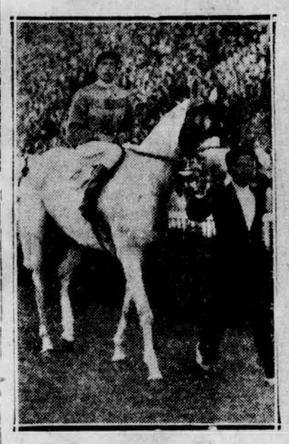
If the Australian visit materialises, there will be no need to hold trial matches for selection of the players who are to visit England in 1936. The unofficial 'tests' will give the best players in India sufficient trial of their merits and the selectors will have little difficulty in picking out the team. I am not aware how far the negotiations have proceeded. But from the look things it appears that the visit is almost a certainty.

A PROGRAMME, SHORT AND SWEET.

I understand the authorities are trying to fix up a shorter list of engagements for the next tour than they had on the last occasion. It is a wise decision. During the last tour, our players found it rather trying and tiring to complete their fixtures towards the end. It is far better to have a few interesting and attractive engagements, than to fill your book with a heavy programme, however alluring it may be, but very difficult to fulfill.

WHAT ABOUT INVITATION TO SOUTH AFRICA

I am rather surprised that an invitation is proposed to be sent to South Africa for a visit to this country in 1937-38. There is already an invitation from the Metropolitan and Suburban Cricket Association of South Africa awaiting compliance. If we reject it now, it will mean that we are reluctant to rub shoulders with a coloured team either in this country or in a foreign land and on the other hand, it will show how anxious we are to entertain the very Whites who are treating our compatriots as helots in their dominions. I hope better sense will prevail on the authorities and they will desist from issuing an invitation to South Africa. If the other engagement falls through, there will be time enough to consider the question later on.



Carnelian, the Conqueror of Thracian Prince.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir is the first lucky Parsi owner to win the King Emperor and [illegible] Cup in succession at the [illegible] races.

Kirpanam's Hockey Team (Punjab), who played against Bombay Goans on Tuesday evening.

BATSMEN ON TOP

Big Totals In Sheffield Shield Cricket

SYDNEY, Jan. 1.

The following are to-day's closing scores in the Sheffield Shield match between New South Wales and Queensland, which commenced yesterday:—

New South Wales 318 (Oxenham 4 for 95).

Queensland 299 for 6 (Andrews 139, not out, Bensted 91, not out).

"NOTHING WAS ANY GOOD UNTIL I TRIED 'MEDILAX'"

How many, many times that same thing has been said in letters from grateful people . . . "Nothing any good but 'Medilax'." And WHY? Simply because there is no other laxative in the world with so carefully calculated a formula.

MEDILAX has 16 ingredients

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143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

OPEN ATHLETIC MEETING ON FEB. 9

Chance For Local Athletes To Win Their Spurs

The Bombay Amateur Athletic Club is organising its First Open Athletic Meeting on the Cooperage on Saturday February 9th at 2 p.m.

This meeting will be conducted on the lines adopted by the Amateur Athletic Association of England.

The following Events will be contested:—

100 Yards Flat Race.
220 Yards Flat Race.
440 Yards Flat Race.
880 Yards Flat Race.
One Mile Flat Race.
120 Yards Hurdles.
High Jump.
Long Jump
Pole Vault.
Putting the Weight.
75 Yards Flat Race for Ladies.
Half Mile Cycle Race for Ladies.
One Mile Cycle Race.
Three Miles Running Race.
One Mile Walking Race.
One Mile Medley Relay (220, 440, 880 and 220 Yards).
300 Yards Relay for Ladies (75 Yards x 4).

Entry forms may be obtained from the Honorary General Secretary, The B.A.A.C. Wilson Building, Vincent Road, Dadar, Bombay, by post or personally between 6 and 8 p.m. on all week-days.

Entrance Fee for the Events will be as follows:—

Event Nos. 1 to 12 Re. -/8/- (Annas Eight) per Event.

Event Nos. 13 to 15 Re. 1/ (Rupee One) per Event.

Event No. 16 Rs. 4/ (Rupees Four) per Team.

Event No. 17 Rs. 2/ (Rupees Two) per Team.

—Entries close at 8 p.m. on Wednesday January 30th.

Finals for Events No. 4 and 14 will be run earlier.

The date, time and place for the "heats" will be announced later.

Competition open for "Amateurs Only."

FRENCH RUGBY VICTORY

(Special Cable.)

BORDEAUX, Jan. 1.

In a Rugby League Match France beat Wales by 18 points to 11.

INTER-COLLEGE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

(Left) Miss L. Merchant (Elphinstone College), the Ladies' individual champion of Inter-College Tennis Tournament, Bombay, which ended last week; (right) Miss T. Sanjana (Elphinstone College) receiving the Thackersey Cup which she won in partnership with Miss Merchant in the Ladies Doubles.

SON OF SIN WINS GOVERNOR'S CUP

MADRAS, Jan. 1.

The race for the Governor's Cup, the Blue Riband of the Madras Turf, was run this afternoon and was won by the Maharaja of Venkatagiri's "Son of Sin" from Helen's Glory, last year's winner by a neck. Golden Year finishing third, 1-1/2 lengths behind the winner, was second favourite.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Marjorie Erskine drove in state to the race course after the second race, and watched the afternoon's events with great interest.—A. P.

DARLING SCORES 159

MELBOURNE, Jan. 1.

The following are the closing scores in the Sheffield Shield match between Victoria and South Australia, which commenced on December 29:—

South Australia 264.

Victoria 416 (Darling 159, Bromley 59, Wall 4 for 132).—Reuter.

ADVANCEMENT OF PEASANTRY

New Political Party Formed In Ahmednagar

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Jan. 1.

A political organization named the Bombay Presidency Peasants' Party, pledged to the advancement and progress of the peasantry, has been formed under the leadership of Rao Bahadur N. E. Navle, the Deputy President of the Bombay Legislative Council.

The Peasants Party mainly aims, among other things, at the redemption of agricultural indebtedness by legitimate means, the spread of mass education on a compulsory and voluntary basis, the encouragement of cottage industries, rural reconstruction, the redress of forest grievances, opposition to every new measure of taxation on agriculturists, and the partial relief from the present pressing taxation on peasants by legitimate methods.

A district organization for the district of Ahmednagar has already been brought into existence.

ENGLISH LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Blackburn Defeat Tottenham Hotspurs

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The following are the results of the [illegible] all matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Blackburn 2, Tottenham 0.
Everton 2, Derby 2.
Middlesborough 2, Liverpool 0.
Sheffield Wednesday 2, West Bromwich 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 0, Sheffield United 0.
Bolton Versus Burnley (Postponed ground being unfit).
Manchester United 3, Southampton 0.
Newcastle 5, Bury 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Queen's Park Rangers 4, Bristol City 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Carlisle 2, Lincoln 1.
Chesterfield 4, Halifax 0.
Darlington 5, Accrington 0.
Stockport 4, Rotherham 0.
Tranmere 1, Chester 1.
Hartlepools 4, Wrexham 3.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division).

Aberdeen 3, Dundee 0.
Albion 0, Airdrieonians 3.
Clyde 3, Partick Thistle 4.
Hamilton 6, Motherwell 1.
Hearts 5, Hibernians 2.
Kilmarnock 1, St. Mirren 4.
Queen's Park 4, Falkirk 0.
Queen of South 7, Ayr 1.
Rangers 2, Celtic 1.
St. Johnstone 5, Dunfermline 1.

WEATHER AFFECTS RUGBY MATCHES

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The following are the results of matches played Under Rugby Northern Union rules to-day:—

Barrow 6, Keighley 0 (abandoned after 66th minute on account of the weather).

Leeds 7, Bradford Northern 5.

Halifax 8, York 0.

Leigh versus Wakefield Trinity (postponed ground being unfit).

Oldham 11, Widnes 0.

St. Helen's Recreation 7, St. Helen's 2.

Swinton versus Salford (no score game abandoned after 50th minute on account of weather).

Warrington 38, Rochdale 10.

Wigan versus Hunslet (postponed ground being unfit).

Waterloo 3, Birkenhead Park 17.

In the match played under Rugby Union rules on Monday, Rosslyn Park beat Fettesian Lorettonians by 15 points to 8.

Hingappa Joshi, the well-known wrestler of Sholapur, defeated his formidable rival Nazaruddin in two minutes.

M. C. C. RECOVER IN SECOND INNINGS

Match With Barbados Ends In Draw

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

In the match between the M.C.C. and Barbados which commenced on December 30 the latter scored 149 runs for 7 wickets and declared, Hollies capturing 3 wickets for 26 runs. The M.C.C made 221 runs for 5 wickets. (Hendren 84, Wyatt 51 and Hammond 39). The match was drawn.

BARBADOS BEAT M. C. C.

BARBADOS, Dec. 31.

The following is to-day's closing score in the cricket match between Barbados and the M.C.C. which commenced here yesterday:—

Barbados 382 (Sealey 87, Hollies 5 for 81) and 37 for 2. M.C.C. 170 (Hendren 9, Hammond 2, Leyland 12, Byer 4 for 28).—Reuter.

DUKE RIDES IN RACE

Finishes Fourth After Leading Into Straight

WELLINGTON, Jan. 1.

The Duke of Gloucester gave an excellent display of horsemanship when he finished fourth on Blackman in the Ladies' Bracelet Race at Marton races. The Duke led entering the straight, but afterwards his mount carrying top-weight, faltered owing to slight lameness.

This was the first occasion when a member of the Royal Family has ridden a horse in a race in New Zealand.—Reuter.

SIR K. V. REDDY ON "LOYALTY TO CROWN"

Work Reforms And Ask For More, His Slogan

BHIMAVARAM, Jan. 1.

"Let us work the new reforms to the best of our ability and then ask for more."

This was the advice given by Hon. Sir K. Reddy, Law Member to the Government of Madras, at a conference of the Viswabrahman community in Bhimavaram.

He said the people after working the reforms should point out the defects which experience might reveal and have them remedied.

Continuing Sir K. V. Reddy said: "A few years' time is nothing in learning the art of the Government. If the people realise that they can be extremely patriotic in rendering service to the mother land, and at the same time be loyal to the Crown and secure the rights of the people, the goal of Dominion Status may be reached earlier than otherwise".—United Press.

Baroda Maharani Back To India

BARODA, Jan. 2.

Her Highness the Maharani Chimnabai Saheba Gaekwar of Baroda is reported to have sailed for India from Genoa with suite on December 27 last by the Italian vessel "M. V. Victoria".

She is expected to reach the Bombay Harbour on the 6th or 7th instant.—A. P.

WHITE LEPROSY
GUARANTEED CURE.
Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 13, 1991
Muslim: Ramzan 26, 1353
Parsi: Tir 29, 1304

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.
General meeting of Presidency Women's Council at the Town Hall at 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 4.

S. S. "Comorin" with English mails of December 20, due at 1 a.m.

SATURDAY, January 5

S. S. "Cathay" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Tenth day of Winter Meeting.

MONDAY, January 7.

Ramzan Id: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
Y.M.C.A. Boxing Tournament, C. J. Hall, 9-30 p.m.

THREE ARTS' CIRCLE

The Three Arts Circle will meet the South Indian Women's Orchestra at 5-30 p.m. on Friday.

DR. PATEL FOR SENATE

Dr. Purshotamdas T. Patel, M.D. (Lond) is standing for election as a fellow of the Bombay University Senate by registered graduates in July, 1935.

SHRI GOGHARI VISA SHRIMALI JAIN DISPENSARY

The total number of Jain patients treated during December 3 last at the above dispensary, were 1676; out of which 432 were males; 250 were females; and 394 were children.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

From 4th to 15th instant greetings telegrams will be accepted on the occasion of the Id-ul-Fitr for Great Britain via I. R. C. and Iraq via Karachi at D. L. T. rates with a minimum of 10 words per telegram. Indication X. L. T. should be inserted before the address.

ELECTION MEETING IN MUGBHAT

A meeting of the tenants of the Mugbhat area in 'D' Ward will be held today (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. to support the candidature of Mr. Nimbkar in the ensuing Municipal election. Mr. S. V. Lalit will preside. Messrs. Nimbkar, Karnik, Pendse and Mrs. Ushabai Dango will speak.

PROTEST AGAINST MR. S. M. JOSHI'S CONVICTION

A meeting will be held on the Chaupatty sands to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. to protest against the conviction of Mr. S. M. Joshi, Secretary, Maharashtra Congress Socialist Party. Mr. N. S Nimbkar will be in the chair; and Messrs. V. B. Karnik, Wamanrao Kulkarni, V. H. Joshi, Bhuskute, M. V. Chaudhary, Kondvikar, Mrs. Ushabai Dange and others will address the meeting.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Student Tour". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Let's Talk it Over" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Cleopatra" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Maharani" Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-15 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Samaj-ki-Bhul" Time as usual.
MAJESTIC—"The Birth of Hanuman or Sati Anjani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"To-day" Daily at 6-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Camels are Coming" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Roman Scandals" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WILLINGTON—"Private Life of Don Juan" To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Puran Bhakta". Time as usual.
PALACE—"Footlight Parade" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Laurel-Hardy Comedies." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon Indian Music 1-0 p.m. Market Rates. A Variety Concert. 2-0 p.m. Close down.
5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. The Loudon Philharmonic Orchestra. (Records). 7-0 p.m. A Song Recital 7-30 p.m. Operatic Excerpts (Records). 8-0 p.m. Empire Relay. 8-45 p.m. Weather and other News 9-0 p.m. General and Commercial News, in Hindi. 9-20 p.m Recitation of Holy Koran. 9-30 p.m Light Music. S.B. 11-0 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The B.B.C. Northern Orchestra. (Leader, Alfred Barker). Conductor, T. H. Morrison. 8-30 p.m. Evensong, relayed from Westminster Abbey. 9-15 p.m. "Great Names of Yesterday." 9-30 p.m. Pleasure on Parade (North Regional Edition) 10-15 p.m. The News. 10-30 p.m. An Organ Recital by Stanley Gunn, relayed from St. Mary's Church, Nottingham. 10-45 p.m. Dance Music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

LECTURE ON SIRATUNNABI

Under the auspices of the Bombay Muslim Lecture Committee, a public lecture will be delivered by Maulana Abdul-Rahim of Lucknow on "Siratoonnabi" at Memonwada Road, Gawli Moholla Mosque near Mahomed Ali Road to-day (Thursday) at 9-15 p. m. (S.T.).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have received the following:
A wall calendar from Assar Chemical Works, Bombay.
Two wall calendars from Bengal Central Bank, Ltd., Calcutta.
Two wall calendars from Calcutta Insurance, Calcutta.
One wall calendar from N. Y. K. Line, Bombay.
One wall calendar from Messrs. Rane, Ltd., Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Tango Maru' left Kobe for Bombay via Ports of Call on the 2nd January and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th January.
The O S K steamer 'Shinnoh Maru' left Moji on December 29 and is due to arrive in Bombay on January 24 via usual ports.
The O S steamer 'Kifuku Maru' left Singapore on December 31 and is due to arrive in Bombay on January 12 via Colombo.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. 'Tokliwa' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 9th instant.
Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on December 22 1934.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation	1,84,32,23
Reserve coin and bullion—	
Silver coin in India	81,25,88
Gold bullion in India	11,55,30
Silver bullion in India	14,22,63
Securities (purchase price)—	
In India	33,01,29
In England	14,24,13

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL

A special general meeting will be held at the Town Hall (B. P. W. C. Office room), to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m.
To decide what resolutions regarding Women's Franchise as laid down in the Joint Select Committee's Report on Indian Constitutional Reform, the 5 delegates representing the Council should place before the Joint Meeting of the All-India Women's Organizations, to be held at Delhi on the 8th January 1935.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW only
AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHESTER MORRIS
MAE CLARKE
IN UNIVERSAL'S RATTLING COMEDY-DRAMA
"LET'S TALK IT OVER"
Come and see the most audacious courtship ever dared—and get a load of laughs for yourself!
NEXT SATURDAY
A STARK DRAMA OF UNBELIEVABLE COURAGE!
BEYOND BENGAL
Life's Tragedies in the Raw!
100 p.c. DEADLY BEAST!

THE REGAL
TO-DAY and TOMORROW only
AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer's
STUDENT TOUR
Dancing, romancing and nautical, musical merriment—on a fun cruise of the world!
Also
LAUREL-HARDY
in their latest nonsense!
NEXT SATURDAY
CONSTANCE BENNETT
In M-G-M's
OUTCAST LADY
(Michael Arlen's "GREEN HAT")

Help Kidneys
If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Sis-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists or Muller MacLean, Bombay.

KARNATAK PEASANTS' DAY

Relief Committee's Appeal To Public

Sjt. S. K. Patil and R. R. Diwakar, Secretaries of the Kanara Peasants' Relief Committee, write:

On Tuesday, January 8, which has been declared as "Karnatak Peasants' Day", there will be mass collections for relief in all parts of the city. Coupons will be of denominations of Rs. 10, Rs. 5 and Re. 1. We are glad to announce that the Gandhi Seva Sena with its President Mrs. Goshespben Captain has promised to put at Committee's disposal a large number of lady volunteers popularly known as "Desh Sevikas" to work on that day. Our need, however, is much greater. We want hundreds of selfless workers to work on that day. We earnestly appeal to all those who feel for the helpless Karnatak peasants to help the Committee with their active co-operation on Tuesday next.

A meeting of all workers prepared to work as volunteers on the Karnatak Peasants' Day will be held on Friday, January 4, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, to settle the plan of work for the day. Workers are sincerely requested to attend and help the Committee in its great work.

PLANS FOR CATTLE IMPROVEMENT

Poona Conference Resolutions

(From A Correspondent).

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Cattle Improvement and Dairy Farming Association, the editorial committee of Shri Corakshna Paper convened a conference at Poona. Representatives of the Cow Protectionist Societies of Sholapur, Pandharpur, Lonand, Dhulia, Dombivali, Bombay and prominent workers of cow protection and Dairies attended.

Rao Bahadur Kale opened the conference with a very thoughtful speech laying before the conference important issues that demanded immediate action. He laid great stress on the improvement of cattle breeding and development of Dairy Industry.

Learned and useful discussions were held on 24th, 25th & 26th December. Rao Bahadur Sahashtrabuddhe presided, when questions of milk supply and Dairy Farming were discussed. Discussions centred round the location of stables for city milk supply, transport of Dairy products, feeding of cattle, creating a demand of dairy products, checking adulteration and profiteering and evolution of suitable breed of Dairy cattle.

On the 25th, Dr. V. C. Deshpande, Professor of Entomology, presided. Questions pertaining to the breeding and Improvement of Agricultural cattle were discussed.

The conference then discussed questions relating to the Goshala and Pinjrapoles, such as training of workers, opening Dairy and Breeding Department, protection of weak cattle, literature and propaganda and centralisation of societies.

Important observations and suggestions made by Messrs. J. N. Mankar, Navathe, Jetkarvakil, Bapurao Joshi and representatives of Gowardhan Sanstha added importance to the conference. Principal resolutions passed were—formation of Maharashtra Representative Cattle Improvement Committee, location of stables outside city limits, milk production in rural areas, giving adequate pastures in rural areas on the responsibility of local committees, growing of fodder crops and fodder storage, supply of silages of green grass and concentration through co-operative societies and prevention of adulteraton by enforcement of legislation. The conference terminated on 26th December.

"F" Ward Khadi & Swadeshi Pracharak Sangh Meets

The Joint Hon. Secretary of "F" Ward Khadi and Swadeshi Pracharak Sangh writes:—

A meeting of workers of "F" Ward interested in the propagation of Khadi and Swadeshi articles was held at Parel on Friday last when the "F" Ward Khadi and Swadeshi Pracharak Sangh was formed, and the Rules and Regulations were adopted.

A Provisional Committee was also formed with Mr. Jhabhai F Joshi as President, Dr. D. G. Tendulkar and Sjt. K. Vithalrao as Vice-Presidents, Messrs. L. V. Kendaye and K. S. Venkateshwar Iyer as Joint Hon. Secretaries and Mr. C. K. Subramaniam as Treasurer.

Wadhwan Camp, Jan. 2.—The misgivings caused in Kathiawar by the failure of the Registered Graduates' Constituency to re-elect Mr. Bhaskerrao Mehta of Bhavnagar to the Senate of Bombay University last year have been allayed by the decision taken by Prof. I. V. Trivedi of Bhavnagar to contest one of the five vacancies. —United Press.

ANTHROPOLOGY & INDIAN CASTES

Dr. Hutton Explains Value Of Its Study

Dr. J. H. Hutton, General President of the Congress in the course of his address, first referred to the work of the Academy Committee appointed last year at the instance of Prof. Meghnad Saha, who presided over the 1934 Congress. He explained briefly the composition of the committee and its work during the year, alluding to the controversy with the Bangalore Academy of Science and stated the present position; which is that the Academy Committee of the Science Congress recommends that the body initiated by the Science Congress shall be called the National Institute of Science of India and shall co-operate with the three existing bodies of Academy, status in different parts of India and any such other bodies as may be formed in the future.

He recommended the Science Congress to accept their Academy Committee's report, and regarded it as an advantage that the General Committee of the Congress was not necessarily limited to scientists.

ANTHROPOLIGICAL STUDIES.

Dr. Hutton next emphasised the quite exceptional opportunities afforded by India for anthropological studies. He went on to urge for detailed studies of the physical anthropology of Indian castes and tribes through coefficient of racial likeness, used, for instance, by Dr. Guha in the 1931 Census, and through the study of blood groups.

All this indicated the enormous field in India for anthropological research in all its branches, and what was most urgently needed was intensive local work in the collection of material before it was lost in the very rapid changes now taking place, as an instance of which was cited the rise in the figures of road transport of almost all kinds at the 1931 census. Extensive work involving generalisation can always be done later.

Dr. Hutton then turned to the practical value of the study of anthropology. He referred to the substitution of "Indirect Rule" for direct administration in Africa, quoting the report of the Kenya Land Commission, and repudiated accusation levelled against anthropologists by Mr. Jaykar and others of wishing to create living museums of people, whose progress was regarded to their disadvantage.

He suggested the application of anthropological investigation to the question of the excess of males over females in the population of India, its causes, and its consequences; it is possible that the caste system and endogamous marriage may be partly reponsible, though excessive mortality among girls aged 15 to 30 as a result of early marriage undoubtedly contributes.

"NEW OUTLOOK ON LIFE."

Above all the study of anthropology would help to supply that new outlook on life, the need for which had been so strongly emphasised by Sir Hohn Megaw in a recent paper to the East India Society. It would assist in getting rid of taboo which were not confined by any means to savages but flourished wherever there was highly organised hierarchical religion. Untouchability was quoted as an instance. Dogmatic religion always tends to be rigid, whereas the standard of human morality, as pointed out recently by Professor Haldane, always tended to be quantitative or relative.

Finally any knowledge about the human race which anthropology could offer was to be welcomed as necessary to its survival.—United Press.

ANTI-COMMUNAL LEAGUE OF BOMBAY

A Year Of Activities

Presiding over the annual general meeting of the League held on Sunday last, Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha reviewed the activities of the League during the last year and stressed the need for persistent efforts to stamp out the monster of communalism that is eating away the vitals of our public life. Communalism as it exists in India today is, he said, the greatest menace to national progress towards liberation from political bondage.

Mr. Ambalal Parikh associated himself with the President's remarks, of communalism being the antithesis of nationalism and said that it was an anomaly that such a league should at all be in existence, when we were out for Swaraj and talking of India as a nation.

Mr. Kamat also emphasised the supreme need of propaganda by the League in this behalf, lest the country should remain but a ethnological museum.

The following were then unanimously elected office-bearers for the current year:—President: Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Vice-President: Mr. A. R. Mitha, Hon. Secretaries: Mr. Ambalal P. Parikh, Advocate and Mr. P. R. Lele, Hon. Treasurer: Mr. V. L. Mehta.

TAMIL READING ROOM FOR TANNERY WORKERS

Congress Socialists Deplore Their Condition And Exhort Them To Organise

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas, Secretary of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, presided over a gathering of the tannery workers of Dharavi on Tuesday night when Mr. C. K. Narayanswami performed the opening ceremony of the Dharavi Tamil Reading Room.

Mr. Purshottam congratulated the workers on the initiative they had taken in organising a reading room for themselves and hoped that it would prove to be the beginning of their organisation to assert their rights. He told them what he, as the Secretary of the Labour Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, tried to do for the workers of Dharavi in the direction of opening a reading room and a dispensary for free medical aid in the locality. These could not materialse as the Civil Disobedience movement intervened and he along with other co-workers were clapped in jail.

ORGANISE AGAINST EXPLOITATION.

He then exhorted them to organist themselves in a trade union to safeguard their own interests against exploitation. The Congress Socialist Party, he said, would do all that was possible to help them in their organisation and serve them in their struggle for their rights. He also told them of the scandalous housing conditions in Dharavi and the insanitary surroundings. Dharavi was a disgrace to the City. He deplored that the Municipal Corporation had neglected that locality. But that was only natural as the residents did not belong to the class of vested interests.

FIGHTING VESTED INTERESTS.

The Congress Socialist Party had decided to contest the Corporation elections on a programme which was based on the welfare of the poorest section of the citizens and which promised to give a good fight to all vested interests that stood in the way of the welfare of the majority of citizens, namely, the working class. He hoped that the Party would be given the opportunity to raise the voice of the dis-franchised thousands and raise fundamental issues so far ignored by the Corporation.

He then asked Mr. Narayanswami to open the Reading Room.

Mr. Narayanswami in declaring the Reading Room open said that he was glad to renew his acquaintance with the tannery workers after the lapse of about five years. He recalled the occasion when he worked in their midst during the agitation against wage-cuts in the leather factories and reminded them of how that agitation had a glorious end. A Union was formed and under its leadership a strike was called. The strike not only stopped the wage-cut, but also brought a real increase in the wages.

But, unfortunately, the speaker continued, the Union was disrupted and the result had been deterioration in their earnings, worsened conditions of labour and increased exploitation. He asked them if they could contradict any one of his statements. He knew they could not. Then why was it that they had not shown that courage and solidarity that brought them success five years ago? It was their ignorance and the fear of losing their jobs, whatever they were, that had brought about a deplorable mental attitude which weakened them. He assured the workers that their fear was uncalled-for.

Continuing Mr Narayanswami said that the fact that they had taken the initiative in organising the reading room was proof of their growing consciousness that through the dissemination of knowledge they would be able to fight ignorance and fear. He hoped that the reading room would soon develop into a real cultural centre and what was more, the centre of healthy social activity.

From the reading to the study circle was only another step. In the study circle they could discuss all matters concerning their welfare and interests and learn how workers in other industries were fighting for their rights all over the world Such an understanding was bound to remove all petty jealousies and create a new consciousness which would give them the strength which was inherent in them.

He concluded by exhorting them to fall in with the time spirit and bind themselves with the mighty world force, the force of the organised workers of the world fighting for Socialism. The Congress Socialist Party was out to fight for the rights of the exploited people of the country.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Municipal Elections

"The ideology, enthusiasm and the spirit of service and sacrifice which Congressmen will carry with them to the Corporation are bound to introduce a new tone into the activities of that great institution" say the General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in the course of a statement in which they "earnestly appeal to the voters to forget all distinctions of caste, community and religion on the day of election and solidly support Congressmen who have rendered services and made sacrifices for the Congress" and thus make the Corporation a new body humming with activity for the good of the citizens of Bombay. Though the statement is late, it is not too late to lose its value. Several of the sitting members of the Corporation, are found, during the past few days, personally going round and trying to get support for themselves. Most of them commend themselves to the voters with the statement: "I have been a sitting member of the Corporation for the last so many years" although there is practically no mention of their achievements inside that body. There is little doubt as to what the Corporation would be if Congressmen are in majority. "Given a decisive majority in the Corporation, Congressmen could carry everything that they want and which will promote the best civic interests of the City." It is earnestly hoped that side by side with the Socialists, the other Congress candidates also will hold propaganda meetings and explain to the voters their programme. This would certainly help to a very great extent in getting a favourable verdict for them from the Bombay Municipal electorate.

Traffic At Sandhurst Bridge

The island near the Sandhurst bridge for the protection of pedestrians which was chalked out a few weeks ago has been removed and in its stead another plan has been introduced by the police for the regulation of the traffic. Sandhurst Bridge is the only place where motor traffic is the heaviest and at times cars were stopped there for nearly five minutes to make way for those coming from the opposite direction. According to the new system introduced on the New Year Day the Queen's Road traffic along Lamington Road is diverted by a circuitous way and the cars going from Malabar Hill towards Queen's Road are diverted another way along Sandhurst Road. This has minimised the chances of accidents.

While on this subject, one may draw the attention of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company to the inconvenience caused to the passengers who travel by B route and are asked to get down near the Central Telegraph Office at night as the cars do not go beyond Flora Fountain. It is very inconvenient to the passengers to get down and walk along West End Watch Company side after crossing the Island. It would be more convenient if the cars were halted at the West End Company's premises also at night as after all they have to pass that way on the return journey after disembarking the passengers.

IDEOLOGY OF INDEPENDENCE

"Impossible To Uproot It From Public Mind"

The fifth anniversary of the Independence resolution passed at the Lahore Congress was celebrated in Bombay at a flag salutation ceremony held on Tuesday morning at Wadala. Sjt. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. unfurled the flag and presided at the meeting.

Speaking on the significance of the occasion, Mr. Patil observed that the ideology of Complete National Independence had taken firm root in the public mind of India and it was impossible to uproot it. India had made immense sacrifices for that ideal. Being pledged to complete independence, it was a sheer waste of time for them to criticise or even to think about the J. P. C. report which was neither the substance of independence, nor its shadow.

Their energies, in the immediate future, ought to be rivetted on the reconstruction of their own forces. They had to reorganise and build up their national strength without which independence would remain an idle dream.

Concluding, Mr. Patil fervently appealed to the citizens of Bombay to enrol themselves as Congress members in their thousands and rebuild the strength of the Congress. Their loyalty to the greatest National institution in the land must be expressed in action and their first action ought to be the membership of the Congress.

Messrs. P. R. Lele, S. B. Mahadeshwar and G. S. Kanthi then addressed the meeting.

An appeal was made to the municipal voters solidly to support the Congress candidates.

It would help them in their struggle in all possible ways.

Mr. Narayanswami then declared the Reading Room open.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas was also presented with an address eulogising his services and sacrifices in the cause of freedom. Both he and Mr. Narayanswami were garlanded.

OFFICAL & PERSONAL

The Hon'ble Lady Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Swift and Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri arrived at Government House on Tuesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended the Proclamation Parade in Bombay on Monday.

POST OFFICE HOLIDAY

Monday the 7th January 1935 will be a Post Office Holiday on account of "Ramzan Id."

All the departments of the Bombay General Post Office and its town sub offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

The Telegraph branches of the undermentioned combined offices, will however, remain open and work as usual.

1. Colaba, 2 Kalbadevi, 3. Masjid. 4. Mazgaon, 5. Fort S. Bk Office. 6. Byculla. 7. Girgaon, 8. Malabar Hill, 9. Parel, 10. Dadar, 11. Dharavi, 12. Bandra, 13. Mahim, 14. Mandvi, 15. Grant Road.

The remaining combined offices will remain entirely closed on that day.

PATHE
THIRD WEEK
ONLY FEW MORE DAYS TO SEE
THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
Cleopatra
CECIL B. DE MILLE'S COLOSSAL SPECTACLE
Don't Miss It

NEXT CHANGE PATHE

Telephone No. 22037, Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 522 Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1935

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

The All-India Women's Conference, which held its ninth annual session at Karachi, is easily the foremost women's organisation in the country and is better organised than several institutions predominantly composed of men. One of its special features is that it has a number of provincial constituent organisations attempting, however inadequately at present, to popularise and give effect to resolutions of the All-India Conference. During the few years of its existence it has done much to make Indian women conscious of their social and political rights and prepared to struggle for them. The passing of the Sarda Bill is to no small extent due to the earnest efforts of the conference to secure popular support for it. It has also done much to impress upon Government and the public the special importance of women's education and franchise rights. A most commendable feature of its political activities, needlessly limited so far, is that it has consistently supported adult franchise and insisted upon joint electorates, for all communities and both the sexes. If Government have not shown the same sense of fairness and justice in their franchise schemes, it is not the fault of the Women's Conference.

Need For Propaganda

The Karachi session of the Conference has passed a number of important resolutions. While it is true that the great need of the day is work in giving effect to resolutions rather than the resolutions themselves, it will not do to carp at the conference for passing several familiar resolutions. For, in several cases, in which public opinion has yet to be built up in support of a reform, the very adoption of resolutions on the reform and speeches supporting them are absolutely necessary, and such propaganda needs to be carried on incessantly and all over the country, so long, at any rate, as there is any serious opposition to the reform. For instance, since there is still considerable opposition among women as well as men, to measures like divorce or birth-control, it is obviously necessary for women's conferences and meetings to support these reforms incessantly and all over the country. Similarly, so long as Press representatives need to be screened behind a "purdah" even at the All-India Women's Conference, it is necessary indeed to pass anti-purdah resolutions in a thousand places, despite the anomaly of passing such a resolution and breaking it simultaneously at the same place at the expense, of all men, of Press representatives.

And Work

However, there is such a thing as work, as distinguished from speeches and resolutions. And we are entitled to expect from a body like the Women's Conference more work, even if it should mean fewer resolutions and speeches. The conference has done well to adopt a resolution favouring Hindustani as the common national language, and Mrs. Asaf Ali, who seconded the resolution, hoped that the lead given by the conference would be followed by other organisations in the country. Apart from the question whether the lead has not already been given in a more practical manner by some other bodies, the conference will have given a far more useful lead if all its provincial constituent bodies start Hindustani classes for women at once, in all principal towns in the country. Excellent work in this direction is being done by the Hindi Prachar Sabha of Madras, and its numerous classes are availed of mostly by women. The Women's Conference can do much by co-operating with that Sabha and other similar bodies. The same may be said about supporting village industries. The Conference has done well to adopt a resolution supporting the newly-started Village Industries Association. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur has given a splendid lead by resolving to devote her life to this scheme of Gandhiji. The numerous members of the Women's Conference cannot do better than follow her distinguished lead. In short, worthy as the record is of the All-India Women's Conference, it will be far more worthy and inspiring if this national institution arranges for sustained practical work all the year round.

To E. B. Havell

Ernest B. Havell is dead. The record of a long life devoted to the service of art is thus closed. Art with Havell meant Indian art. Not that he served art less but he aspired to serve India more. And, it is difficult to think of a worker who could replace him. It is still more difficult to think of a soldier who could continue to fight as ably and strenuously as he did against prejudice, vested interests and intellectual vulgarity revealed in the common apathy towards art. He disturbed to purpose and very extensively the cultural outlook of the times when nearly fifty years ago he set foot in Madras as a young and ardent devotee of India's beauty. With that great disturbance opened a new era in art, the shaping of a new wide-spread movement of Indian art.

Havell surveyed and analysed with rare ability the artistic heritage of India. He interpreted it with uncommon zeal and eloquence. And, he sought to build upon it a vital movement of nation-wide reconstruction in art. His books indicate these three phases. They are also a testimony to the stress and strain unavoidably reflected in the thought and activities of a worker who was making heroic efforts to adjust a hostile environment to his uplifting dreams. That environment is not, it is sad to reflect, materially changed. The bureaucracy and its ingrained departmentalism have remained practically as inelastically unresponsive to art and cultural aspirations of India as they were found by Havell to be in the day-to-day desperate experience of work. But Havell's dreams have been understood. They have inspired activities of vital art and cultural importance to India. And, it may be recalled that the "Chronicle," at the very outset, many years ago, based its efforts for national art reconstruction on the sound analysis of the general conditions of art in India which Havell formulated in his books. Let us close this appreciation with that acknowledgement which is offered as a tribute to the memory of a great worker, a devoted servant and loyal friend of India.

Cheap And Worthless

A drowning man clutches at straws. Sir Samuel Hoare in his broadcast on the J. P. C. report has clutched desperately at sophistry and perversion of logic. "The significant fact," according to him, "was not the outburst of criticism but the total absence of any constructive proposals. No one in India had produced a workable alternative." Supposing that were true how would it justify a scheme—nay, a betrayal—which has been denounced with unparalleled unanimity? But that is not the whole point. Sir Samuel, of course, has nothing to say about the Congress challenge for a Constituent Assembly, but with complacent ungratefulness he also ignores the Joint Memorandum of his own Indian friends. Another, and more significant, defence of the J. P. C. proposals is that "no Indian public man could afford to be wholly satisfied with any scheme containing any reservations or safeguards." This means either that every single Indian public man is both a fool and a dishonest knave or that the pact about safeguards being "demonstrably in the interests of India" has been avowedly dishonoured. It is difficult to be patient with the nauseating apologia in which Sir Samuel has thought fit to indulge. But he overdoes even himself by saying that the issue which they "consantly" had in mind "was the future welfare of the Indian masses," "the millions of toiling workers." This in reference to the J. P. C. scheme and the safeguards! Was Sir Samuel Hoare trying to mock the people of India? "Sir Samuel went on to say that he did not suggest that self-government was preferable to good government. Such a suggestion would be entirely inconsistent with the record of our rule in India." So, India, according to Sir Samuel, is to continue under the perpetual trusteeship of Britain!

LABOUR WAKES UP

The Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress which is now meeting in Nagpur deserves all good wishes for the success of the programme which it has set before itself. That Labour spurns the J. P. C. report goes without saying. The way in which that report treats the under-dog: the worker and the peasant is, without the slightest exaggeration, scandalous. And we are glad that Labour is going to take up the challenge in right earnest by drafting a pledge which will be signed by industrial workers throughout India, which will declare Labour's utmost opposition to the Report and its determination to assert India's right to frame her own constitution.

The Executive Committee proposes, also, to celebrate a Labour Week in the near future. This is a very happy idea and its usefulness cannot be minimised. Labour problems already serious enough are growing more acute every day and the time has definitely come for the general public to be put in close and intimate contact with the trials and difficulties of the working class. We welcome, further, the move towards Trade Union Unity. And we have absolutely no doubt about the extreme desirability of Labour Unions joining the Congress through the Congress Socialists. The Congress is an organisation of the whole of the people and it is both its duty and its right to comprehend within itself the working class as much as any other section of the Indian Nation.

MODERN AGRICULTURE

Possibilities Of Scientific Methods In India

(BY ANILBARAN RAY.)

I.

The application of scientific knowledge has brought about a revolution in agricultural industry all over the world; production has increased many-fold side by side with improvement in quality. But this movement has left India almost untouched. The natural resources of India are almost unlimited; with the help of science and proper organisation she can maintain in luxury many times the present number of her children; but for the lack of any such development, most of the people of India to-day are living in a state of semi-starvation and abject poverty. "For the huge production of rice in Spain, India has lost to a great degree her foreign market in Europe; for the substitutes of jute now this crop of Bengal has lost its value considerably; and the wonder of wonders is that Japan, once the main consumer of Indian rice is now exporting the same and that to India. Besides, butter, cheese, dried and condensed milk, honey, and other by-products of agriculture are imported to great extent by India. It is a shame for India, shame for her people and her Government" so says Srijut Nityanarayan Bannerjee, F.R.H.S. (Lon.) M.R. Ags. (Lon.), in his recently published book, "Modern Agriculture" (Chakravarty Chatterjee & Co., 15, College Street, Calcutta. Price As. 8 only).

Difficulties Avoidable

The "scientific conscience" of the Indian people, which has been lying dormant for centuries, has not yet been aroused; and this seems to be true not only of our illiterate masses, but also of the educated community, the natural leaders of the country. To many, scientific agriculture means the use of complicated machinery, and the stock arguments against machines are being used against the application of science to agriculture. As a matter of fact, most of the modern scientific agriculture is done not by mechanised tractors but by men and women helped by cattle and horses. It is not the use of machinery, but the doing of things in an intelligent and systematic manner with better knowledge of soil and plant life revealed by scientific research which makes agricultural scientific and which has brought about phenomenal progress in agriculture in other countries while India is still dreaming of going back to the "good old" medieval days. There are no doubt great immense difficulties on the path of introducing new methods in agri-

(Continued on page 7.)

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Review Of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

Japan has at last denounced the Washington and London Naval Treaties, as she had been so long threatening to do. Her denunciation was accompanied by the usual cant of her desire for a new Treaty. But no one will be taken in by this.

The death of the existing Agreement will open the floodgates of a naval race for armaments; and no one can now say when the guns which will be loaded in the ships soon to be built will "go off by themselves." Japan's ultimate aims in scrapping a treaty, which at least offered her a certain assured position of naval strength, —is impossible to estimate by any one not in the secrets of the Japanese Foreign Office,—though many guesses have been offered before now regarding Japanese ambitions in the Pacific, and on Soviet coasts which seem to have more than a grain of plausibility.

What Will Britain And America Do?

It is now for Britain as well as America to show if either or both of them will take up the challenge implied in the Japanese denunciation of an existing treaty. High British statesmen have declared before now that their country is under-armed: and even though those declarations, and the action taken under them, seemed to be aimed against at meeting any crisis in Europe there is no knowing against whom the preparations, once made, might be used. Cromwell used to say to his Puritan Army: "Trust in God, but keep your powder dry," and the present generations of British statesmen do not seem to be unmindful of such lessons from the Great Protector. Japan will, therefore, have to take more definite steps than mere verbal declarations to hustle up a new Treaty, if she really wants one.

Industrial Alliance Between Britain And Japan

The only ground for her feeling less uneasy than might be expected from her action in this regard lies in a report of the mission of the Federation of British Industries to Manchukuo. That document, indicates—as had long ago been foretold in these columns—the room for expansion of British commerce in the supply of Capital goods to this camouflage or creation of Japan, even though the treatment by that new State of foreign oil interests is anything but encouraging.

The missionaries of British industries have disclaimed any "official" connection: and they have even pointed out signs of hope,—as they must seem to their commercial eyes,—of Japan's growing weakness in world markets in the distant future, owing to high taxation, depressed agriculture and the growth of a fearful volume of industrial unemployment. In the result the Federation of British Industries have established a sort of a Liaison Committee to study in conjunction with a corresponding body of Japanese industrialists the commercial interests of Britain and Japan. What this kind of "non-official" collaboration between the big Capitalists of Japan and Britain might portend to the world peace can, perhaps be more readily imagined than analysed.

Corruption In Public Service In Japan

Meanwhile, disclosures of corruption and bribery in high places in the Government of Japan have been made, resulting in a public prosecution of the alleged offenders. Does that imply that things are beginning to go beyond the bounds of patience in Japanese circles of High Finance and Politics?

U. S. A. Still Marking Time

In the United States, the situation still remains enigmatic as before. No one in the Cabinet has yet indicated America's reaction to the Japanese denunciation of the Naval Treaty. Trade for the year shows a considerable expansion in the value figures, as well as in the volume figures,—though the latter not so large as the former, which makes a good sign of hope and recovery. For the rest the sessions of the Congress now about to commence will show more definitely than hitherto the programme of America in the coming year, in matters economic as well as political, international as well as domestic.

Italo-Abussinian Friction

The storm clouds between Italy and Abyssinia may not be regarded as serious omens to the peace of the world. But the attitude of Italy, if correctly reported, does not befit a Power who intends to maintain peace at all costs. Signor Mussolini has, however, never been conspicuous for an insatiate desire for peace; and his latest decree ordering all Italian cities to prepare their population against gas attacks, all citizens to provide their own gas masks, all firms and corporations to ensure that their employees are equipped with this indispensable means of self-defence in modern wars,—will sound ominous to those who persist in seeing no war-clouds in the sky, or on the horizon. True, these are only measures of defence; but these

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

FORCED SEPARATION

The Anti-Separationists in Burma have met in conference and adopted a resolution expressing "their deepest resentment and entire dissatisfaction against the J. P. C. recommendations for Burma's separation from India utterly disregarding the clearest and most unequivocal verdict against separation and favouring federation by an overwhelming majority of Burmese electorate at the last election in November 1932." The conference has also condemned the J. P. C. Report as a whole as being "totally unsatisfactory and unacceptable and has warned the authorities concerned that, if separation is thrust upon the people against their wishes, "the British Government alone will be responsible for the consequences that may ensue and that the responsibility for running the administration of separated Burma will lie on the shoulders of those enforcing separation upon an unwilling nation." The Anti-Separationists should not be content with this. They should counter-act official pro-separation propaganda in every possible way and, in particular, should pass a resolution in the Council rejecting both the J. P. C. report and the principle of separation unreservedly.

INDIANS IN BURMA.

The All-Burma Indian Conference held at Rangoon during Christmas week has adopted several resolutions severely condemning the J. P. C. proposals recommending separation of Burma and discriminatory treatment of Indians in the country. It particularly condemns the proposal permitting the restriction of Indians' entry into Burma as being uncalled-for and opposed to the principle formulated at the Burma Sub-committee of the first Round Table Conference. There is absolutely no justification in fact for the J. P. Committee's statement that the Indian labourer, by accepting lower wages, tended to oust the Burmese labourer and lower his standard of living. It should, however, be noted in this connection that Indians in Burma, while duly safeguarding their special interests, should strive by all possible means to befriend and serve the Burmans. Thereby only can they frustrate every attempt to set the Burmans against Indians.

UNFAIR.

In its latest letter to the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association the local Trade Union points out the salient feature of the Award of 1920 made by Gandhiji and the late Seth Mangaldas. That feature is that "when the hours were brought down from 12 to 10 in 1920, a considerable increase in wages was simultaneously granted to all categories of workers." The Union also points out that there is not the slightest hint in the Award of any approval of a reduction in wages following on the possible introduction of shorter hours at an indefinite subsequent date. A reference to the text of the Award proves this contention to the hilt. The Award specifically lays down that in the event of the ten hour system failing and the twelve hour one being reintroduced, "the work people shall have no right to strike for an increase in wages, but the question would be referred to the arbitrators." For the millowners to say now that in the event of shorter hours being introduced they must as a mater of course reduce wages means that they want to pursue the policy of 'Heads, we win tails, you lose." In any case, it is intriguing that while proposing arbitration in one case, they should shirk it in another.

HOPEFUL AUGURY.

Apropos of the denunciation of the Washington Treaty by Japan, the London "Times" has more or less correctly summed up the present position by suggesting that "even at the moment of denunciation, Japan emphatically proclaims her desire to rebuild a new treaty on the debris of the old, and the London negotiations of the last two months have been conducted with such remarkable frankness, tact and good will by all the three parties that her hope which is more shared by Great Britain and the United States seems by no means impossible of fulfilment." This may be 'diplomatic' language. But what encourages real optimism is the American reaction. America is reported to have received the denunciation in a spirit not of active hostility, nor even of hostile resignation but of hopefulness for the future, in the spirit of expectation that on the debris of the "noble (?) edifice" will arise something better and more equitable and, therefore, a more substantial contribution to the possibilities of peace and disarmament.

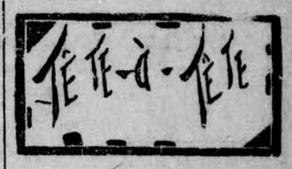
—PRESS VIEWS—

Pt. Kunzru's Lead

It is to be hoped that the proceedings of the Liberal Federation will not belie the expectations raised by the President. Under his dynamic leadership the Liberals would do well to shake off their traditional torpor and come out of their aristocratic aloofness to identify themselves with the masses and awaken the energy latent in them. His appeal to the Liberals all over the land is to earn the right to speak on behalf of the people by active service. Will the Liberals respond and follow Pandit Kunzru's courageous lead?—"Daily News."

Change Of Heart

A change of heart in the Government will have far-reaching effects and a gesture of magnanimity will considerably ease the situation. Dr. Ansari has asked for it, and the time is soon coming when, on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of H.M. the King-Emperor's accession to the Throne, some gesture that will appeal to India is most needed. The release of Pandit Jawaharlal, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Dr. Satyapal and the large number of detenus in Bengal, will go a great way in soothing India. Let us hope that the Government of India will not stand on prestige, but will act in a statesmanlike manner. His Majesty the King-Emperor has spoken of the British Empire as a family of free nations, in the course of his Christmas broadcast. Let it be so in fact. Through the Dominions, it has become one and let India also be admitted on a footing of equality with the others. If this is to be realised in the near future, the Government of India and the British Government must show a change of heart.—"New Orissa."



We learn that at the All-India Women's Conference—which has formally denounced Purdah—the Press—yes, their publicity agents of all people—was screened away behind a Purdah.

We are, however, not surprised. The conference was vindicating the contrariness of the sex in the most striking manner possible.

* * * *

A charge is reported to have been levelled against Professor C. N. Vakil to the effect that his presidential address at the Indian Economic Conference was 60 per cent. politics and 40 per cent. economics. Since, however, politics is 90 per cent. economics his address was really 94 per cent. economics. But that the innocent accusers did not know, because they probably belong to that school of profound economic thought that would regard the relationship, for instance, of Britain with India as a strictly non-economic subject.

By the way, we wish we knew the names of these experts.

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"EMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN. "Improvement In Cotton."
—Anglo-India.

Naturally.

* * * *

"No constitution framed in a foreign country, however attractive, would satisfy India," says Dr Arundale.

But since no constitution, framed here and however satisfactory to India will be accepted by Sir Samuel Hoare as a "workable alternative" the resultant deadlock can be solved only by the J. P. C. scheme which is literally repulsive and very thoroughly unacceptable to the whole of India.

* * * *

Even 'chronic co-operators' like the Indian Liberals have openly declined to offer co-operation in making a success of the proposed "reforms." But Sir Samuel confidently declares that the Viceroys and Governors have assured him that Indian will work them.

You will perhaps think that Sir Sam is directly contradicting an open and palpable fact. He isn't. Indeed, he is stating the real truth, the very real fact about the 'Reforms.' According to the scheme, they are to be "worked" not by Indians but by the Viceroy and the Governors of India. Hence his assertion. Q. E. D.

* * * *

"Having objected in the most violent manner to the (J. P. C.) proposals, that have been evolved after so much anxious study, the Liberals cannot sit by with folded hands."

We quite agree. They cannot and they must not.

* * * *

Discussing the prospects about the Speakership, our Delhi correspondent says in "the chances of Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah seem better with the official side."

And, therefore, worse for himself.

* * * *

"SIR FAZLI HUSAIN FLIES OVER DELHI."
—Delhi Paper.

Why this limitation of space? His flights always cover the whole of India.

They even extend beyond the country—we mean, of course, South Africa, Kenya etc.

* * * *

"There is," says a contemporary, "no reason really why the Viceroy should go to Calcutta at all, unless it be for the races and the other social functions."

But that's more than one real reason, brother.

* * * *

"Dr. Khan Sahib (centre) who was stopped at the Harijan Colony with Mr. Faridulhaq Ansari at Delhi."
—Letter Press in N. India Paper.

No, neither by the Police nor by volunteers. He was "stopped," in fact, by the photographer's camera.

* * * *

GOD IS A TWENTY-FOUR-HOUR STATION.

For the Woman Who Has Lost Her Husband.

(By MARY PICKFORD).
—Press Headlines.

But what about the one who has divorced hers?

* * * *

"Why do you have an apple as your trademark? You're a tailor."

"Well, if it hadn't been for an apple where would the clothing business be?"

HOARE'S APOLOGIA FOR J. P. C. SCHEME

Broadcasts That English And Indian Critics Of Plan Have No Workable Alternative

"We are convinced that the constitutional problem in India is single and indivisible, and must be dealt with comprehensively," declared Sir Samuel Hoare, opening the series of broadcast talks on Indian Reforms arranged to be given by representatives of the different political parties and groups in Britain.

Devoting his speech mainly to replying to Conservative and Labour criticisms of the Select Committee Report, Sir Samuel emphasised the fact that there never had been such great weight of experience behind any proposals for constitutional reform, but there was another almost equally overwhelming reason in favour of taking the middle road between the Right and the Left.

No one either in Britain or in India had produced a workable alternative.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The reasons why they must proceed to the point recommended by the Committee were three-fold said Sir Samuel Hoare.

Firstly, they would turn the whole political India into opposition if they confined the reforms to the provinces and left the Centre untouched; secondly, by leaving the Centre as it was they did nothing to meet the claim of the Indian States that they should share in the determination of the policies affecting their welfare; thirdly, if they created popular governments in the provinces, while leaving the Centre with an official irremovable Executive, confronted by a large hostile majority in the Legislature, they would create a situation of friction and instability between the units and the Centre, endangering the two main functions of a central government—maintenance of the defence and credit.

Autonomous provinces without a federal link at the centre would drift further and further apart and make an all-India federation impossible for all time.

Alluding to the coming debates in Parliament, the Secretary of State for India said it would be supposed that Labour, being the official Opposition, would feel bound to oppose the scheme, but he felt sure that in opposing they would maintain the attitude of caution and respons.bility they had adopted in the recent debates.

If they opposed he was sure they would not obstruct; if they criticised they would still advise Indians to work the scheme.

REFORMS OVERDUE

But Mr. Churchill and his friends, continued Sir Samuel, were not the official Opposition.

They had had every chance of converting their own party, but, in spite of the ability and sincerity of many of them, they had failed. They had failed at the great party meeting held recently, also in the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Was it too much to hope that they would listen to the appeal not to delap reforms, which in the view of the Viceroy and all the Governors in India were already overdue?

Was it too much to hope that Parliament, having approved the careful and conscientious work of its own Committee, would expedite the passage of the Bill and in the year which had just opened keep its hands as free as possible to grapple with the questions of work, wages, housing and taxation, affecting so closely every British citizen?

Golden Jubilee of the Kshatriya Union Club, Dadar, was celebrated on Tuesday evening under the presidency of Mr. S. S. Patkar (seated in centre), ex-Judge of Bombay.

£100,000 FOR ART COLLECTION

British Museum Acquires Rare Works From Greek Expert

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The British Museum and the Victoria Albert Museum have arranged jointly to acquire for £100,000 the world famous collection of Chinese and Fareastern art made during the last thirty years by Mr George Eumorfopulos, who is a collector of Chinese and other works of art. As with the acquisition of the Codex Sinaiticus a year ago, the public have been invited to contribute.

The collection includes porcelain, pottery, paintings, jewellery, ornaments and bronzes, some of the lastnamed dating back almost 1,000 B.C.

According to Sir George Hill, Principal Librarian of the British Museum the real value of the collection far exceeds the price asked. —Reuter's Special Service.

Modern Agriculture

(Continued from Page .6.)

culture; but a living people is not discouraged by difficulties, it rather turns its difficulties into opportunities. In his book, "Modern Agriculture," Mr. Bannerji has given an inspiring account of how the different countries of Europe are struggling against enormous difficulties and overcoming them by the sheer force of determination and will. The author visited almost all the countries of Europe, principally. Almost for all the difficulties which face us in India, there have been European parallels, and we can learn much from the experience of other countries instead of having to go through all the experiments ourselves.

Denmark's Example

Of all the agricultural countries, Denmark, says our author, is the more flourishing one. Denmark has no better soil or climate than other countries of Europe." The soil is very poor in the western and partly in the central part of Jutland. Winter reigns here for seven or eight months which is not favourable for agriculture. The Danish farmers do not boast of any special technic—they use the ordinary implements, in some places even old fashioned ones. No extensive agriculture with huge plots of land, machinery and capital is carried on in Denmark. The Danish agriculture is carried on on small plots generally with horse as drought power, seldom is the help of any big complicated machinery resorted to; generally all the farms are one-man farms having an average area of 12½ acres. So in size and methods Indian agriculture resembles very much Danish farming. How is it then that the Danes have made their farming so paying? After 1880, when the whole of Europe was flooded with cheap cereals grown in the newlands of America and Australia, all the countries of Europe were alarmed and suffered a great deal but not so much as Denmark since she had no other natural resources to fall back upon. Faced with starvation, the Danish people changed their agricultural policy, they industrialised agriculture. "To be more clear, they do not sell or export the raw materials viz., cereals etc., but they feed cows, pigs and poultry with them and get in return milk, bacon and eggs which fetch them better values than raw materials." Apart from this, there are several other reasons why Danish farming pays: The Government loans, parcelling out of lands, arrangements for training the farmers, co-operative societies both for buying and selling and loans; the author has dealt with all these subjects in some detail.

Agricultural Education

Then in every country there is difficulty in making the masses understand their own good and accept new and improved methods. Mr. Bannerji has given a short but interesting account of how agricultural education is being spread in the different countries of Europe. In Denmark "this difficulty was overcome by the Folk High Schools and Agricultural Schools. These schools are the result of private voluntary enterprises and are meant both for young men and women between eighteen and twenty-five years of age. Generally the students pass the five winter months here. The students come to these schools with an elementary practical knowledge of agriculture. In these schools they are taught not only agriculture theoretically and practically but they are also taught chemistry, and physics, bacteriology, mechanics, accounts, management, physiology, dietics of cattle etc. Though the schools are aided by the State, they are all independent as to management and even curriculum. They have developed fellow-feeling and trust amongst the people and have made them conscious of their own interest. Thirty per cent. of the members of the Rigsdag (Parliament) have been the students of these High Schools—this is why agriculture with co-operative movement have developed so much in Denmark."

Propaganda In Italy

As an example of how agricultural education is spread in Italy, the author writes: "A travelling exhibition was planned by Mussolini which went to the interior villages and travelled thousands of miles with its valuable treasure. A motor train consisting of several large auto-cars each 30ft. long, upwards of two-thirds of this space, was arranged with exhibits. The cars are arranged in pairs and opened on their inner sides to form a covered gallery, which is full of illustrations, models, sample of seeds, fertilisers machines, cattle feeds, tables illustrating agricultural laws, provisions for protection of agricultural labour and propaganda leaflets, brochures for mass distribution etc. There were also a machine shop car and a cinema hall in the train. This train was personally inaugurated by the Duce and first started its journey on the 10th March, 1930 and covered 10,000 kilometres (1 kilometer—5/8 mile) during its first tour. It is calculated that 5 million persons visited the motor train in 200 centres. Over and above these propaganda works, regular meetings and distribution of leaflets sometimes by air-planes are regularly carried on."

(To Be Continued).

Theosophists Demand Swaraj

Dr. Arundale Warns British Empire

Opens National League Which Is Out To See India Free

MADRAS, January 2.

"If India does not attain Swaraj, our Empire will be broken to pieces as other Empires were broken. Therefore, I feel, I am performing a veritable act of patriotism, if I work for India's liberation," declared Dr. Arundale, President of Theosophical Society, inaugurating the Indian National League, before a crowded audience of all nationalities at Gokhale Hall, last evening.

SWADESHI CONSTITUTION.

Explaining the objects of the League, Dr. Arundale said: "We have been playing long enough with constitutions framed abroad, which have never satisfied, do not satisfy and will not satisfy us. A National League, therefore, say, a Swadeshi constitution, is the only remedy."

FOR HER TRUE FREEDOM.

"No constitution will be acceptable to India, that is framed by foreigners. India cannot express her soul unless through a constitution that is Swadeshi in every part. There is no hope for her true freedom, happiness and prosperity until her constitution is framed by Indian hands and solidly supported by Indian public opinion. Indian National League desires in the first place to concentrate upon making Swadeshi constitution. The League hopes to be able to accomplish that work so that there may be before the Indian public and before the world a "Magna Charta" for India of her irreducible minimum demands."

Continuing Dr. Arundale declared in the second place, "The League would promote solidarity among the existing political parties and try to draw these parties into comradeship. United India will triumph, divided she will have to wait indefinitely for freedom.

INDIA'S "MAGNA CHARTA."

"The National League hopes to arouse Indian public opinion to start with and the world public opinion afterwards behind India's "Magna Charta." The whole world is sympathetic to India's aspirations. Every country looks to India in the first place as Mother of Nations of the world, and in the second place that her soul may be free for the betterment of the world. If Indian public opinion is united and says this is what we want, I am perfectly clear that the British people as a whole will be thankful to know and see that the parliament makes no delay in giving India what she wants.

"So our work is to make India's voice clear, definite and unmistakable and ringing throughout the world, so that everybody can hear it and join sympathy with it and make India's demand spoken by her own voice irresistible in the world.

SMALLER ENGLISHMEN.

"This is the auspicious occasion for starting this League. Fifty years ago in Madras, 17 men, including Messrs. Hume, Wedderburn, Banerjee and Gokhale came together afer Theosophical Convention, just as we do now and set India's ball rolling, which took upon itself the name of Indian National Congress. You have smaller Englishmen to-day to represent Humes, Wedderburns and Cottons. This League is a league of those who love India and are determined to see her free."

The meeting was addressed by Mr. C. Gale of Scotland, Mrs. J. Ransom of England, Mr. Hirendra Nath Dutta of Bengal, Mr. Mavji Govindji of Bombay and several others.

Mrs. Ransom and Mr. Gale said, "The people of the British Isles are with you. They sympathise with you and they only want to know what it is you want. They are sportsmen. They are just. Make them understand what it is you want. You will find response more than you dream of."—United Press.

LINDBERGH BABY MURDER

Trial Of Hauptmann Arouses Intense Interest

FLEMINGTON (New Jersey), Jan. 1.

The attention of the whole nation is focussed on the country's most celebrated criminal case, namely the trial of Bruno Hauptmann on a charge of murdering the Lindbergh Baby, which opens to-morrow. Over seven hundred are expected to assemble here in connection with the trial.

Meanwhile, all lawyers engaged in the case held a conference at Trenton to review the evidence. The selection of the jury is expected to occupy the remainder of the week. The defence has announced that one of their witnesses would be J. H. Curtis, who, it is alleged, hoaxed Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh by purporting to act as an intermediary between them and the kidnappers.—Reuter.

ENGINE DRIVER SAVES EXPRESS FROM DISASTER

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.

A thrilling story is told of how a crack express racing from London to Manchester got out of control and was gallantly pulled up by the driver and a fireman without mishap.

The train was approaching Rugby when steam and boiling water shot over the crew drenching them. It was impossible to reach the regulator. The crew retreated to the steps of the engine, the train meantime racing on its own.

The driver calmly sized up when they would be approaching a signal-box, then climbed off the step, threw himself forward in the direction of the brake, succeeded in clutching it and stopped the train slowly. The fireman ran a mile and a half to the signal-box for help. The driver was admitted into hospital.

BRITISH RAILWAYS HAVE BETTER TIMES

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Janry. 2.

The British railway companies had a much better year in 1934 than in 1933, according to the traffic-returns of four great groups of them.

Receipts which totalled 149 million sterling, showed an increase of over 5 millions. All the groups were benefited, both in the passenger and the merchandise sections, the most notable increase being on the London, Midland and Scottish Railway of over two millions of sterling.

FRANCO-ITALIAN TALKS HELD UP

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Just what the hitch is in the Franco-Italian negotiations is not yet realised in Whitehall quarters, and the British attitude is a waiting one. There has been no suggestion that the British might assist in smoothing out the path to the proposed pact, but it is gathered that if their services are sought they would consider what help they could give, for British interest in the ultimate achievement of an agreement remains unabated. Though little is known in London, of the actual difficulties, it is surmised in Italian circles here that they centre on the position of the Little Entente.—Reuter.

NAGPUR CONGRESS LEADER DEAD

Continued from page 1.)

the cause of her Freedom and the Central Provinces a leader hard to be replaced).

Abhyankar's Foot Amputated

EARLIER.

Dr. Sathe writes:

Mr. Abhyankar's health having taken a bad turn on Wednesday it was decided to remove the foot above the ankle and accordingly amputation was made in the evening when Dr. Erulkar Dr. Baliga, and Dr. M. Desai were present.

Mr. Abhyankar's general condition is very weak and exhaustive.

Dr. DESHMUKH'S STATEMENT

BOMBAY, January 2.

Dr. G.V. Deshmukh has issued the following bulletin through the "United Press":—

"Mr. Abhyankar's condition took a serious turn. Amputation being found absolutely inevitable, it was performed this evening by Doctors D.D. Sathaye, Baliga, Erulkar and M.M. Desai.

"His general condition is very weak and exhausted. The amputation is expected to bring some relief; however the condition remains entirely serious."—United Press.

Vice-Marshal As Air Council Member

RUGBY, Jan. 2.

Air Vice-Marshal Nawall has been appointed as Additional Member of Air Council and will be responsible for Administration of Directorates of Organisation Equipment and Works and Buildings.

He was appointed as Air Officer Commanding R. A. F. Middle East in 1931.—B. O. W,

MOTORISTS CRUSHED TO DEATH

(Special Cable.)

ANGOLA, Jan. 1.

Three European motorists crushed to death during a terrific thunderstorm here to-day, when a huge century-old tree was uprooted by lightning and crashed on their car as it was passing.

The native driver was found two hours later, standing dazed and speechless in the middle of the road.

CARDINAL BOURNE DEAD

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The death has occurred of Cardinal Bourne. He became weaker late last night and passed away suddenly, at 12-25 a.m. Only a nurse was present at the bedside. —Reuter.

UNLIMITED BREAD IN SOVIET

Government Decree Ends Food Rationing

(Special Cable.)

MOSCOW Jan. 1.

For the first time after six years people were able to buy unlimited bread without bread cards, as the result of Government decree ending bread rationing.

Shops were filled with buyers from early morning, and there is complete absence of bread queues.

The price of bread increased by about 66 per cent.

BACKSTROKE SWIMMING RECORD

(SPECIAL CABLE).

MIAMI, Janry. 2.

Alice Bridges, a girl aged 18 years, established the world-record for 440 yards' backstroke swimming with time 6 minutes 12 seconds.

She automatically broke the 400 yards world-record of 6 minutes 12-2|5 seconds, held by Phyllis Harding (England).

ON PRIVATE VISIT TO VICEROY

Earl And Countess Of Athlone Will Come To India

LONDON, Jany. 2.

The Earl and Countess of Athlone are leaving for India on the 11th inst. on a private visit to the Viceroy at Delhi and returning early in April.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN WOMEN PROTEST AGAINST TYRANNY

(Continued from page 1).

in the Conference was one strongly disapproving polygamy While expressing themselves in favour of the resolution, Muslim ladies wished to make clear that polygamy was permitted by Islam in cases of strictest necessity, for example, in a case in which there is no issue through the first marriage.

As many as 14 resolutions were adopted including one favouring Hindustani as common language.

Moving the resolution Rani Rajwade said, no other country adopted a foreign language as the medium of expression except India.

Mrs. Asaf Ali seconding, said the lead given by the Conference would be followed by other organisations in the country

FOR MASS EDUCATION.

A resolution urging compulsory mass education throughout India was moved by Parnanjamma of Mysore, who instanced the case of Russia which liquidated illiteracy through a five-year plan.

Rani Sherkote, seconding, appealed to the Indian Princes to make education compulsory in the States.

A resolution reading "realising how gravely the progress of education in the country was hampered by the lack of co-operation between parents and teachers the Conference appeals to all parents and teachers to help them in this direction and urges the Conference constituencies to give them support and co-operation."

WOMAN AND BIRTH-CONTROL.

The Press which had already been screened behind the purdah, the last two days was told off this afternoon when the Women's Conference took up consideration of birth-control.—A. P. Special.

NEXT SESSION AT TRAVANCORE

A. I. Women's Conference Concludes

KARACHI, Jan. 2.

The All-India Women's Conference concluded this evening.

Doctor Maude Royden on behalf of Mrs. Corbett Ashby thanked the Conference for enabling them to understand something of their desires and aspirations, though the language problem acted as a handicap. They had learnt not only about the women of India but something of India.

Rani Rajwade thanked the distinguished visitors from England for gracing the occasion with their presence. While deeply appreciating the love and sympathy of brothers and sisters across the seas for India she said economic conditions in India were such that Indians could not wait for such sympathies being translated into action and their impatience should not be mistaken for hostility.

Winding up the President Mrs. Rustomji Feridoonjee made a strong appeal for Swadeshi.

The next year's Conference will be held in Travancore.—A.P.

LINDBURG BABY MURDER TRIAL

Prosecution Theory Of Child's Death

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

FLEMINGTON, Jan. 2.

Manacled to the Deputy Sheriff, Hauptmann was brought to court and tried on a charge of murdering Col. Lindbergh's eighteen month's old infant. The judges are Newjerseyite Thomas W. Trenchard and Commonpleas Judge Adam O. Robbins. The selection of the jury was immediately begun and is likely to engage the rest of the week.

Col. Lindbergh was in the court. One of the chief witnesses for the prosecution, Scots nurse, Betty Gow, was secretly interrogated by the Assistant State Attorney last night.

The prosecution theory is that the baby was held by feet and killed by head coming into contact with tree trunk.

Moret Made Hon. Governor

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS Jan. 2.

M. Moret has been made honorary Governor of Banque de France.

PAGE-CROFT AT IT AGAIN

We Will Not Obstruct, But Resist Reform Proposals, He Says

LONDON, Jan. 2.

'Sir Samuel Hoare has no moral right to tell the Britsih people that Indians will work the Reforms," declares Sir Henry Pagecroft replying to Sir Samuel Hoares' appeal not to delay Indian reforms. "Surely it would be fairer to the British people honestly to admit that the reforms were unacceptable to any politically-minded Indian. We will certainly not indulge in obstruction, but intend to resist with all our strength everyone of the main proposals which, in our belief, will adversely affect the welfare of the Indian people, good government in the Indian Empire or the immense British interests in India."—Reuter.

STOLEN CARS AND NUMBER PLATES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

How car stealers contrive to get authentic registration numbers was disclosed at the Lambeth Police Court. Four men, charged and remanded, should have reappeared to-day but one Henry Simmons was found shot and drowned at Brighton yesterday and a verdict of suicide was recorded. The police outlines case, allegedly traced 250 stolen cars to the four defendants and asserted that the stealers would purchase a new car, use tradesmen's papers to secure innumerable registration numbers in different districts for the stolen and disguised cars. They would also purchase smashed-cars for the sake of the number-plates which were affixed to similar types of stolen vehicles.

The defendants were remanded.

Proposed Tax On And Motor Cycles

A MOTOR-OWNERS' CONFERENCE SUGGESTED

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly publish the following appeal in the next issue of your esteemed newspaper. I need not say the question is of great importance and urgency at present.—Yours, etc.,

G. H. KANADE

Dhulia, Dec. 31.

TO ALL MOTOR OWNERS AND SERVICES

Sirs—You are probably aware that the Government of Bombay has at present under consideration a proposal to levy a tax on motors and motors-cycles. The proposal has been published on 19-12-1934 by the Director of Information, Bombay in a pamphlet headed "Motor Vehicles Taxation". The pamphlet explains the tax a motor-owner will have to pay for his motor or motor-cycle. It also calls for suggestions which a person or association interested in the matter may choose to make to the Finance Department of the Government of Bombay before the 20th of January 1935.

You will agree with me, Sirs, that this proposed taxation is detrimental to the interests of motor-owners. It is, therefore, proposed to hold a conference of motor-owners throughout the Bombay Presidency at Dhulia (District West Khandesh) on or about 15th January 1935 to discuss and consider the proposal in all its aspects and to voice our unanimous opinion regarding the same. All motor services in the Presidency are requested to send their representatives to put forth their difficulties. Motor-owners are further requested to send information on the following points immediately.

1. Name of service and number of motors running in the service.
2. Motor-owner's name and address.
3. Milage of the service.
4. Number of tolls on the road of the service.
5. Municipal wheel-tax per motor, if any.
6. Number of seats (including the Driver's) allowed to every motor.
7. Number of turns each motor gets every week or every month.
8. Fare charged per passenger when there is joint.
9. Is the motor service parallel to the railway line?
10. If so, what is the railway fare?
11. If the motor is taken on hire-purchase system, what instalment is paid each month and what is the cost of the motor?
12. What debt is incurred to purchase a motor and what rate of interest is paid for it?
13. Whether tubes and tyres are bought on credit?

Information in clauses 11 to 13 is wanted just to have an idea of the indebtedness of motor-owners. That information will, however be kept confidential.

It is requested to send the information to the undersigned as early as possible because there is very little time now at disposal. Any more suggestions made will be earnestly accepted. The Conference will consider the necessity and advisability of taking a deputation of motor-owners to the Government of Bombay, if possible, to discuss the proposed taxation.

From the motor-owners' point this question is of great importance and urgency. Money will, of course, be required to carry out the decisions of the Conference. All motor-owners are, therefore, requested to send what contribution they wish to the following address. The exact date and time of the Conference will be notified in course of time.

An early compliance with the request is solicited.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SHANKARAPPA H. KANADE, B. A., Ex-Motor-mail contractor and Income tax Expert.

Dhulia, Dec. 31.

THIRD

RECORD-BREAKING WEEK of the most magnificent Picture ever made

A FILM that will always remain a treasured memory.

DRAMA, Romance, Magnificent dance in

To-day To-day

A GOLD MOHOR

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Featuring:—

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ETC.

Come Early At

ROXY Talkies

Girgaum, Opera House

TIME:—DAILY SHOW AT 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m

Matinee on Sat., Sunday and Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

Unwanted Toddy Shop

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Just opposite to F Ward Municipal Stables, situated on Dadar Main Road, is opened a new Toddy shop against the wishes and in the teeth of opposition of the residents of the neighbourhood. It is a very thickly populated area having Harijan and Kamdar Chawls. A short time before the place was advertised for a wine shop, but owing to the opposition of the residents, it was given up. But to the great surprise of the people a new toddy shop has been opened with great pomp and show. For a few days young children were offered toddy gratis. They have now got such a taste of it, that instead of buying some "chanas and kurmaras" from the allowance they receive from their parents, they spend away their pittance in enjoying a bottle. All the efforts of social workers in the chawl have been brought to naught in a short time. Indeed not stay here to describe the harm which it will bring to hundreds of poor hard-working families and especially the municipal workers; as a humble worker I only want to draw the attention, through your esteemed paper of the Corporators and the Municipal Commissioner, to this newly created nuisance and I hope, every step will be taken to eradicate it.—Yours, etc.,

RATANBAI MEHTA.

Bandra, Dec. 31.

A Young Artist

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The "Poet is born"; and so is an artist, because sincere expression of nature on the canvas is potential poetry. This is true of Mr. Abdul Halim Ansari Artist, Bhopal whose photograph was published in the "Bombay Chronicle" the other day. Born in the house of an artist and brought up in artistic environments both natural and artificial Mr. Ansari showed signs of a natural aptitude for art in his early childhood. This trait was encouraged and developed by the artist's father and later on intensive course of training at the Bombay School of Art through the munificence of the late Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begum of Bhopal polished his taste. In fact Her Highness was so well impressed by Mr. Ansari's artistic talents that she appointed him Superintendent of Industrial Technical School at an early age of 18.

The young artist now devoted himself to his art and so absorbed himelf in his work that for years his brush never left his fingers. There was nothing before the young artist now that was not interpreted in the terms of his art. A wonderfully beautiful exposition of the natural sceneries of his homeland was the result. Mother Nature has been very bountiful in bestowing on this part of the country a number of beautiful landscapes and when a selection of them as presented to H. H. the Begum, she showed great appreciation of the artist's work and bestowed her patronage. This further encouraged the young man and deeper study of nature found expression on the canvas. Some masterpieces of real art then followed and a selection was presented to the then Viceroy and the Governors of Provinces, and renowned artists of India, Japan and Europe. Appreciations poured in and eminent authorities, on art like Mr. Percy Bradshow, Principal London School of Art and Mr. Gladstone Solomon and Rao Bahadur M. V. Dhurandhar of the Bombay School of Art congratulated the young artist. Mr. Ansari holds letters from Lord Willingdon, Sir Malcolm Hailey, Sir F. Sykes, Sir John Marshall and many others which speak highly of his work. The late Begum Saheba of Bhopal, under whose patronage this was being performed, considered so highly of Mr. Ansari's pieces of art that she made a presentation to their Majesties the King and the Queen and Mr. Ansari received deserving appreciation from them too. The Motherland must feel proud of such a son of hers who has so artistically presented it before the eyes of the world.

The young artist has now devoted himself in reproduction of the sketches of the famous Sanchi Stupas and has achieved great success in his work. Many American and Japanese tourists and artists who have happened to come across Mr. Ansari's work have been well struck by his art. Minute details of great artistic interest on the Gates and railings of the Stupas have been deeply studied by Mr. Ansari and very faithfully reproduced with his brush. Some of the pieces are so excellent that they have been accepted for being hung in the London Art Exhibition.

Sanchi is Mr. Ansari's life study and we believe that his masterpices when complete will bring him in the forefront of the leading artists of this country. We congratulate Mr. Ansari for his great success in his art at such a young age.—Yours, etc.,

S. M. M.

Mrs. Munshi's Candidature

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The readers of your paper particularly the voters of "C" Ward will be glad to know that Mrs. Lilavati Munshi has now definitely decided to contest a seat on the Corporation from that ward.

Her work and activities in social, political, economic—in short national—fields is an indication and earnest that she will be an acquisition to the City Hall. In the past Bombay has always encouraged and supported lady members. Bai Malinibai topped the poll in "D" Ward at the last election. Bai Avantikabai Gokhale, Bain Bachubai Lotwalla, Bain Manibai Kara and Mrs. Hodkinson succesfully contested from the different wards, and I do not know of a lady candidate from any ward having been defeated.

I agree with Bain Lilavati Munshi that voting though it is on joint electorate basis proceeds on communal lines and degenerates into sectional basis. This is a regrettable feature, which let us hope will soon pass away. Business relations will always prevail, though they may be minimised.

I am pained to read Bain Lilavati Munshi appealing for votes on basis of sex. I trust and hope that this feature will not enter city politics.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE

HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH

Central Board Adopts Altered Constitution

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

The Central Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh conferred with Mahatma Gandhi at his place about the changes in the Constitution as suggested by the Board.

After prolonged discussion on important points involved in the suggested changes, it was finally decided to adopt the altered constitution which will guide the future working of the Sangh.—United Press.

NEED TO DEFINE SWARAJ

(Continued from page 1.)

to the Indian and the British peoples as well as the king my conscientiously offering righteous advice only, in the shape of Bills, Resolutions, Votes, which would seek to promote the 'just' interests of 'all' concerned.

CREED OF INDEPENDENCE.

Q: What do you think about the new Congress creed of Independence? Do you think the oath of allegiance does not conflict with it?

A: So long as Congress does not definitely define the word otherwise and leaves it vague as at present, I interpret Independence to mean "honourable Inter-dependence on equal terms." Pandit Jawaharlal, in his presidential speech at the Lahore Congress of December 1929, very rightly said as much. I have had occasion to say often, before and after that, that complete independence is a complete myth. England, Japan, France, U. S. A., Germany, Italy and now also Russia, etc., are, none of them, completely independent of any others, wth whom they have entered into any treaty-relations. Those relations make them inter-dependent. Mahatma Gandhi defined Independence, at the Round Table Conference which he attended, as 'the substance of independence' or 'substantial independence,' I forget the exact words. Recently he has said that he has defined Swaraj, in different ways, from time to time. I am afraid that such different ways of definition, and none complete, only perplex and confuse the people, (as Mahatmaji seems to have realised in his statement published in the papers of 19th September, 1934, in the course of which he said he had now begun to doubt if all persons understand the same thing by "the common goal") and have been, I believe, the main cause of the present dissensions within the Congress and consequent failures of efforts.

NEED FOR CLARIFICATION.

I have repeatedly, orally as well as in writing, submitted to the public and to Mahatmaji that Swaraj should be more clearly defined, with its economical, political, educational, electoral and other policies, of course tentatively, subject to modifications later on, but so that people may know what they are to struggle for, what they are to expect. As Arjuna said to Krishna: "You perplex my mind by mixing up many things; do kindly tell me one definite thing, through which I may attain the greatest good." But I have, unfortunately, not yet succeeded in winning approval of my suggestion.

I most earnestly and sincerely believe that if the needed time and attention were given to this vitally important subject, most of the disagreements between the Hindus, the Muslims, the new Congress Nationalist Party, the new Congress Socialist Party, etc. would disappear. The attention of all of them would become fixed on the main human issue—of how to secure sufficient food and clothing and appropriate education and reasonable family-life for 'all' Indians—and be drawn away from false energy-wasting communalistic and other side-issues

WANTED POSITIVE FORMULA.

We are all agreed in opposition, not at all in proposition. We all say we 'don't' want the White Paper or the J. P. C. scheme; we cannot say at all what we 'do' want. Yet one 'do' does the work of all possible infinite 'don'ts,' and much more besides If we would only say 'We 'do' want this,' we would be automatically excluding all the possible things other than this 'we don't want,' and we would be saying something positive also, capable of being acted on, and not merely an endless series of sterile negatives. So long as we cannot agree upon what we 'do' want, there is no hope for India.

We are talking of a Constituent Assembly; but to make it possible at all, it is indispensable to educate public opinion, to educate the future electors and electees of the Constituent Assembly, as to what fundamental principles they have to studiously bear in mind, as to how they can get over communalist and class biases, as to how they can practically work out humanism. Otherwise, public opinion will never gather strength enough to compel the calling of a Constituent Assembly, and such an Assembly will not come at all; or, if it does come, will end in a worse fiasco than R.T.C., or the World Economic Conference.

Well, until such clarification of the meaning of Swaraj and complete Independence, to me Independence means equal and honourable, 'Inter-dependence,' and Swaraj fundamentally means legislation by the higher 'Swa' of the people, viz., the elected representatives of the people who have been elected to the legislatures because they embody the 'higher nature' of the people, its mature experience and its philanthropy and disinterested public spirit. And the oath is no way inconsistent with Independence thus interpreted.

Q. What do you think of the new Congress Nationalist Party and the split in the Congress over the Communal Award?

CHASING A PHANTOM.

A. I am very deeply grieved by the split. The new Nationalist Party are running after a phantom, as are the Muslim Leaguers. Each section wants more seats in the legislatures, labelled Hindu, and stamped Muslim, respectively. Neither wants any seats labelled 'human', or even 'Indian'. Both are playing into the hands of the adversary, who juggles the beam of the balance between them at will. If they would both sit down together, forget that they are Hindus and Muslims, remember only that they are Indians, or rather human beings, and try to find out the best way of filling the stomachs and clothing the bodies and instructing the minds of all Indians, instead of constantly fearing each other and trying to get the better of each other, they would soon get all they both jointly and really wanted.

The case is just like that of the Disarmament Conferences of the West. Each nation thinks much more of disarming the others and much less of its own domestic well-being. The result is that the whole consciousness of each is fixed on the aspect of enmity, which therefore becomes worse and worse, and is sure to result in a vast explosion, sooner rather than later. If each concentrated on domestic well-being and offered to co-operate, the whole human world would soon wear a very different aspect.

FOR BENEFIT OF THE THIRD.

The tragi-comedy is that the Hindu-Muslim conflict is a far more fatuous—if, from the world's stand-point, a much less disastrous—conflict than that between the Western 'Powers' over Disarmament; because if the leaders of either were asked to 'define' what Hindu and Hinduism, on the one side, and Muslim and Islam, on the other, were, they would 'not succeed' in doing so. There are 2,348 castes and sub-castes among the Hindus, each is more Hindu than the other, each has a purer and truer Hinduism than the others. It is the same with Islam; only instead of castes and sub-castes, it has sects and sub-sects, and the number of them is not so great as that of the castes in and sub-castes, only on the recognized principle of diplomacy—'to avoid internal civil war start an external national war'—though the 'ultimate' consequences will be far worse than those of civil war—the diligent use of the catch-phrases 'Hinduism in danger' 'Islam in danger' is, not really solidly, but falsely and temporarily, and in mere ap-

(Continued on page 10.)

"Misleading & One-Sided Propaganda"

TEXTILE WAGES DISPUTE

Ahmedabad Owners' Test For Labour's "Bona Fides"

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 1.

Sheth Chamanlal G. Parekh, President, Millowners' Association, in a statement to the Press says:—

'I am surprised at the very misleading and one-sided reports and comments in the Press regarding the resolution and attitude of the Ahmedabad millowners. If there had been any intention on the part of the millowners to take direct action, they would not have waited patiently for over a year and a half to get the question of the wage-cut decided by Arbitration.

The resolution of the 17th December, merely clarifies the position that the time-workers should be paid wages on the present scale in proportion to the working hours according to the practice hitherto obtaining. The scale of wages have been fixed by the Award of Mahatma Gandhi and the late Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas, which clearly lays down that those wages are for 10 hours work.

MAKE CLEAR DEMAND.

It is well-known that the reduction of hours of work will result in smaller earnings to the piece-workers and it cannot be contended that time-workers should receive treatment different from that of the piece-workers. If Labour desire to maintain the same earning for the time-workers as hitherto earned but with less hours of work it means they demand an increase in the scale of wages in the case of time-workers which will be a rather startling proposition in the face of pendency of the wage-reduction question before the Arbitrators. In spite of this, if they so desire, the fair course would be not to mix up issues but to make a clear demand which the public as well as the millowners can see on the face of it.

NO REDUCTION IN EARNING.

In order, that there may not be the least ambiguity about the position of the millowners, I may state that the millowners are willing to enable the time-workers to earn the same earnings as heretofore by running the mills 10 hours and asking the men to work doubles for one hour of the day so that, while the men will actually work only for 9 hours, the mills will be working for 10 hours; and no question of a reduction in earnings of the time-workers will arise until the Arbitrators have disposed of the question of reduction in wages. Here is a test of the bona fides of labour if they are not aiming at a higher scale of wages by indirect methods.

I am pained to find that it is the belief in some quarters that any stick is good enough to beat the millowners with and more pained to find that one-sided propaganda, giving misleading facts and half-truths and making undeserved insinuations against mills has been carried on. I only hope that responsible persons will make sure of their facts before commenting and laying the blame at the door of the millowners.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY OPENS ON JAN. 21.

Members Busy Tabulating Questions

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

Mr. Stephenson, I. C. S., son of the Governor of Burma has been appointed Additional Under-Secretary, Finance Department, and has joined to-day. This is perhaps the first time that the post of Additional Under-Secretary has been created in this Department.

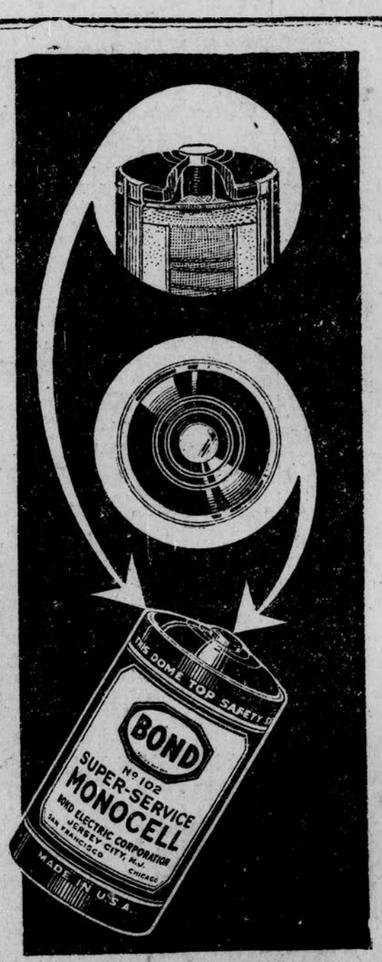
Now that the Assembly has been officially constituted members have started sending notices of questions and resolutions. For the present the old members are mostly active including Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed and Lalchand Navalrai. About 50 questions and 3 resolutions have been so far notified. Probably more will come in as soon as the members receive official notices that are being immediately despatched summoning the Assembly on January 21 for First Session and summoning Members to hear the Viceroy's Address at 3 p.m. on 24th January.

As regards nominations to Assembly of Official and Non-official Members, these will be shortly notified. Non-official nominations are still to be finally approved and it is expected that the Viceroy's Executive Council meeting in Calcutta this week will pass the final list.—A. P.

SAPRU PROCEEDS TO BHOPAL

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 2.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru proceeds to Bhopal this evening. It is understood that while he is there he will probably be consulted in connection with reforms as affecting the Indian States.—A. P.



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Omission Of Women From Assembly Deplored

Karachi Conference Voices Strong Disapproval Of J. P. C. Report

KARACHI Jan. 1.

The All-India Women's Conference at this afternoon's session, unanimously adopted a resolution stating:—

"Whereas the Joint Parliamentary Committees report on the White Paper as a whole and in particular where its recommendations concern the status of women in the new Constitution falls far short of our demands, we do hereby state in unequivocal language our strong disapproval of and inability to accept the same."

In a statement giving reasons for their dissatisfaction the Conference deplore the absence of a declaration of rights wherein the removal of sex disabilities should be clearly stated.

GRIEVANCES OF WOMEN.

The Conference lodge a protest against the method of enfranchisement of women proposed by the J.P.C. namely, enfranchisement of wives widows and property holders as well as wives of men with military service qualifications and pensioned widows and mothers of military officials and soldiers. The Conference also protested against differentiations made between provinces in regard to literacy and property qualification.

The Conference while reiterating the conviction on principle that they were opposed to the reservation of seats in Legislatures for women or any particular interest, deplored the entire omission of women from assemblies in several provinces and the total exclusion of women of the N.W.F.P. from citizenship rights including franchise.

INDIRECT ELECTIONS.

The Conference further protested against the omission of provision of a definite place in all second chambers as well as in the Council of State for women. The Conference expressed itself strongly against the indirect election. It also refused to accept nomination of women for legislatures.

Concluding the Conference observed: "While mentioning the above details, we wish to make it quite clear that even if we had secured or will secure for ourselves all we had wished or wish to secure and if at the same time we felt the recommendations as a whole were not in the true interests of India, we would as women, the natural guardians of future generations, feel it our bounden duty to deny all special privileges for ourselves for the sake of the common good. In the light of general criticism of the Report, we know that the recommendations are unacceptable to all shades of representative opinion in the country.

"We therefore, join in this universal protest and still hope that a new constitution may eventually be created as will meet general approbation."

LOW STANDARD.

The Conference next adopted a resolution by 50 votes to 20 declaring that it was more than ever convinced that on account of the low standard of physique of women and the high infant mortality and increasing poverty of the country, instruction in methods of birth-control through recognised clinics was necessary.—A. P.

CONGRESS IGNORES CAUSE OF WOMEN

KARACHI, Jan 1.

A chide to the Congress for not having backed up women candidates to the Assembly, and even still for the new bye-elections was administered by Mrs. Margaret Cousins at a largely attended public meeting. Doctor Choitram President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee presiding.

Women were pressed and persuaded into jails said Mrs. Cousings. Congress must equally press them into legislatures and thus show honour to women who made equal sacrifices with men.

Mrs. Kamaladevi said that freedom for India can only mean complete independence by transfer of power from classes to masses. This was not possible so long as leadership remained in the hands of upper-middle classes, for they have vested interests which were inextricably mixed up with the British imperialism.

Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali made an appeal for unity within the Congress ranks, and stop all hair-splitting arguments. She opined that it was possible to achieve the unity in India not only through political pacts, but by healthy social and cultural contacts and added that if they could not conquer this obstacle in the way of their goal, they could not overcome the greater obstacle that was facing them.—A. P. Special.

No Authority To Reduce Wages

(Continued from page 12).

led to your insistence on the point of view put forward in your letter. Take the case of a worker who is at present getting a wage of Rs. 30 for a full month. He will be drawing his wage on the same scale, only if he continues to get the same amount for a full month after the introduction of the 9-hour-day. If he is offered anything less than that for a full month the scale itself is reduced and not simply the earnings. The earnings may be said to have diminished without reducing the scale, only if the worker loses a part of this for absenting himself for any portion of the pay period. If you refer to the Award, you will, find that the scale laid down for time-workers is so much per 'hapta' of 16 days or a month (in the case of different occupations) and that there is no provision for a reduction of wages on an hourly basis for a shorter day.

In the case of the piece workers, the scale is the schedule of rates for a certain quantity of production of a particular quality. As long as the schedule is not touched, the scale of wages cannot be taken to have been altered; although the earnings may be reduced for one reason or another. To compensate them for the loss of earnings due to the reduction in hours, the piece-workers would be entitled to make a demand for an increase in their scale and it would finally be for the Arbitrators to say whether and to what extent an increase is due.

An increase or a reduction in wages has always been made in the past, taking into consideration the needs of the workers and the state of the industry. A change in the hours or any other factor which may enter into the question of wages is relevant only to the extent it disturbs the normal position in respect of the workers' standard of living or the capacity of the industry to pay a certain scale of wages. The change in hours or in any other factor cannot by itself entail changes in the wages without reference to its effect on the basis of the wage arrangements. Any such change unless brought about by agreement must be settled through Arbitration.

I have several other considerations and arguments to urge against the view which you have expressed in your letter. I have in this reply confined myself to the points which you have raised I hope you will give your earnest consideration to what has been stated here and revise your attitude with respect to the step which several of your members have under contemplation.

ARGUMENTS FOR ARBITRATION

It is clear from your letter that in upholding the action which some of your members have in view, you take your stand on your interpretation of the Award of the Arbitration Board dated 18-5-20. In the wording of the award itself, we can see no room for such an interpretation. Its spirit is totally opposed to the theory of automatic reduction. If however, you disagree on this point, a dispute arises involving the question of interpretation of an existing award which would itself be a matter of settlement by Arbitration, and which we have to request you to refer to Arbitration without loss of time.

We appreciate very much your assurance that there has been no change in the policy of the Association. The Resolution in question, however, does not appear to be consistent with that Policy. I hope you will kindly reconsider the matter in the light of what I have stated in this letter.

PARTIES AWAIT MAHATMA'S ADVICE

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 1.

The Millowners Association as well as the Labour Association are carrying on correspondence with Gandhiji and are awaiting his advice.

It is learnt that out of 73 working mills in Ahmedabad 56 have put up notices of the resolution passed by the meeting of all Ahmedabad Millowners about the adjustment of wages in proportion to working hours from 1st January.—A.P.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from page 6)

military authorities have always held the best defence to be attack.

The prospects of a pact between Italy and France are reported to be growing, despite these decrees of the Duce. The pact, if made, will concern the guaranteeing of the independence of Austria by an agreement between Italy, France and Britain, subscribed to by the Balkan powers; some exchange or concessions of territory, and facilities to France on Djibouti-Addis Adaba Railway. Whether the pact will also settle other and more serious points of dispute or tension between Italy and France.—and so ensure the peace of Europe—we cannot say.

Soviet Trial Of Counter-Revolutionaries

In Russia they have sentenced to death the Counter-Revolutionaries concerned in the Kirov Murder. Russian justice, in all such matters, is swift and logical; and so the news of the crime, trial and sentence coming in such quick sequence will not surprise those acquainted with Bolshevic methods and policies in such cases. The only point of surprise is the continued silence regarding the name of the foreign power whose Consul is supposed to have been concerned in this Conspiracy of Counter-Revolutionaries in Russia. Perhaps the Consul was acting on his own initiative,—a man of more enthusiasm and hatred of the Communists than of discretion or perception. As such, perhaps the Foreign Power concerned has already disclaimed any responsibility for his misadventure, and even removed him from his post. Perhaps the Soviet authorities are holding this as a kind of a Damocles' sword over that power, which is known to be hostile to their regime,—whichever that power happens to be,—and so count upon wringing out of it concessions which would otherwise be unobtainable.

The year ends with peace still intact, though its stability is more than ever doubtful: commerce still unimproved, though signs of recovery are reported everywhere; unemployment unrelieved, and depression unremoved. May the New Year have better prospects for all peoples.

SARDAR'S BARODA VISIT PROGRAMME

BARODA, Jan. 1.

The detailed programme of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's visit to Baroda was discussed and settled by the Executive Committee of the Praja Mandal, Baroda, last evening, at a meeting under the presidency of Mr. Abbas Tyabji.

Sardar Patel arrives here on the night of the fifth instant and after fulfilling a crowded programme, leaves on the sixth evening. —A P

WOMAN'S FATAL FALL FROM TRAM

Rukhmabai Payaji, aged 50 who sustained serious injuries as a result of a fall from a running tram on Tuesday afternoon, died on way to hospital.

The Coroner after recording formal evidence on Wednesday adjourned the inquest.

WOMAN DIES OF BURNS

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury on the body of Zohrabai (21) who died on Tuesday in the J. J. Hospital as a result of burns sustained while lighting a "segree" on [illegible] 21.

RAIN TO CONTINUE IN KASHMIR

Low Pressure Area Moves Eastwards

POONA, Jan. 2.

The low pressure area over North-west India moved eastwards and lies this morning over East Central India. It caused local showers of rain or snow in North Baluchistan, Kashmir and Punjab and Kumaon Hills with scattered falls of rain in East United Provinces and Chota Nagpur.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Sonamarg Dalhousie, Murree, Benares and Daltonganj, quarter of an inch each.

FORECAST.

Local showers of rain or snow will continue in Kashmir and Punjab and Kumaon Hills and rainfall will extend in North Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, East Central India and adjoining districts of East Central Provinces.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 2-1-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .056 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 72.3 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 68.3 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.7 degrees 0.9 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 69.3 degrees 1 6 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 109 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 11 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 8140 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 19h. 5m. (I.S.T.) on Tuesday the 1st January 1935.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 2-1-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 75.7deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.18 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.99 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 2 POINTS

Improving Business Prospects & Better Outlook In New Year

GOLD QUIET AND SILVER UNCHANGED

Good Foreign Demand In Wheat And Linseed

BOMBAY, Jan 2

On Wednesday, cross rates closed slightly easy after opening very steady.

NEW YORK COTTON FAIRLY ACTIVE

The New York cotton market was fairly active on improving business prospects and strength in outside markets and also better outlook in the New Year.

GOLD QUIET AND SILVER UNCHANGED

London gold was quiet but silver was unchanged.

WHEAT AND LINSEED STEADY

Wheat and linseed maintained a steady tone on foreign buying and covering.

JUTE AND RUBBER UNCHANGED

Jute and rubber were unchanged.

FAIR BUSINESS IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange displayed improved sentiment on better demand. Giltedged securities were in good request with fair business passing.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Jan 2

Previous closing	12.79
To-day's opening	12.80
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	12.77
Difference	—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Jan 2

Previous closing	6.83
To-day's opening	6.86
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	6.88
Difference	+.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 246

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 2

The following were the opening ranges

January (12.59/12.59) 12.60/12.60
March (12.71/12.71) 12.72/12.72
May (12.82/12.80) 12.80/12.80

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 2

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.87) 6.92
American March (6.86) 6.91
Egyptian January (8.63) 8.67
Egyptian March (8.65) 8.67

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan 2
10-45 p.m

Broach A.M. moved between Rs. 246-12 and Rs. 248 at night. The rate at 10-45 p.m. was Rs. 247-8 with New York futures about 1 point up.

REMITTANECS TO THE BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling)

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 29th December 1934 586 000; from 1st April to the 29th December 1934 24,912,059

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England from 1st April to the 29th December 1934 —2,250,000

Total during the week ending the 29th December 1934 586,000; from 1st April to the 29th December 1934 21,762,000

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Jan 2

Previous closing	4.94 3/8
To-day's opening	4.94
To-day's closing	4.93 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan 2

Previous closing	4.94 5/8
To-day's opening	4.94 1/2
To-day's closing	4.94
Difference	—.00 5/8

FRANC RATE

London, Jan 2

Previous closing	74.71
To-day's opening	74.71
To-day's closing	74.53
Difference	—.18

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 2

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94-1/2 and then eased to 4.94-5/16 subsequently further giving way to 4.94.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.94.

The franc opened at 74.71 and then fell to 74.65 thereafter movements were quiet and insignificant.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.53.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 2

The market closed steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	24 5/8d.	24 5/8d
Forward	24 3/4d.	24 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 2

Gold (£7-1-0) £7-0-10 1/2

BULLION

London, Jan 2

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal nil) nil
Silver Spot (24 5/8d) 24 5/8d
Gold per ounce (£7-1-0) £7-0-10 1/2

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COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 2

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 60-1/8, May 62-1/4 and July 63-5/8. The market showed some activity but the enquiry was very restricted and business was extremely small.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 2

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 60-3/4. The market showed some improvement on commission house buying and foreign demand.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan 2

Argentine linseed opened steady with February at 11.78. The market was somewhat more active on foreign demand and covering but the enquiry generally remained very limited with the price standing at 11.80 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan 2

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£228 3/8 buyers £228 5/8 sellers. Quiet) £228 3/8 buyers £228 1/2 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£10 5/8 buyers £10 11/16 sellers. Steady) £10 1/4 buyers £10 5/16 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£31 1/2 to £32) £31 1/2 to £32

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon higher (2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb new crop (£17 11/16 paid) £17 11/16 paid and sellers

Dunlop Jan (£20 1/2 sellers) £20 1/2 sellers

Lightning Jan (£18 1/2 sellers) £18 1/2 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 3/8) 6 3/8 paid and buyers

April-June (6 9/16) 6 5/8 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb (£12 sellers) £12 1/16 sellers

Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata Jan (£9 1/4 paid) £9 3/8 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (£12 3/8 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

(May 1935)

	Bombay, Jan 2
Rates at 6-0 a.m	6 11 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 15 6
Rates at 2-0 p.m.	payment.
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	6 15 3
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 15 9
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	7 1 0
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	7 0 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan 2

Wheat January	4 3 9
Wheat May	4 12 6
Linseed May	6 15 3

The tone was steady.

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan 2

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 p.c.) 3/8 to 7/16 p.c

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 7/16 to 1/2 p.c.

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 1/2 to 1/2 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Jan 2
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay	(5-61 5/8) 5-61 5/8
New York on Bombay	(37.31) 37.31
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 1/2) 0.92 1/2
London on Milan	(37.59) 37.59
London on Shanghai	(1-5) 1-4 7/8
London on Kobe	(1-2) 1-2

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 2nd January 1935, tenders to the amount of £45,550,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d. were received and allotted approximately 2.2 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 9th January 1935 on the same conditions as previously announced.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 2

Cotton displayed considerable steadiness on the strength of outside markets which brought in some local and foreign buying while better outlook in the new year also gave additional impetus to the market but the demand was not quite aggressive and buyers generally did not follow up advances with the result that the day's best levels were not fully maintained. Meanwhile operators are keenly awaiting President Roosevelt's address and are only covering needy requirements.

Business in May commenced at 12.80 i.e. 1 point higher. The market was moderately active on some trade and foreign buying influenced by improving business prospects and also due to favourable Liverpool advices with May coming up to 12.84 but eventually some liquidation appeared and the gain was partially lost although the undertone remained very steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.77 with a decline of 2 points.

CLOSING TONE VERY FIRM ON STOCK EXCHANGE

SHARP ADVANCE IN GILTEDGED SECURITIES

Large Business In Cocoa At Firm Rates

WALL STREET IRREGULAR AND EASY

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan 2

On the Stock Exchange, the New Year started quietly but interest gradually broadened and with news of Mr. Laval definitely going to Rome tomorrow helping to restore confidence, markets generally closed very firm.

Outstanding features were renewed sharp advance in giltedged securities, upward movement in leading industrials and strength in Kaffirs.

In Commodities, large business was done in cocoa at firm rates and demand continues good. Cotton advanced in sympathy with Bombay and business was more active.

Wall Street opened irregular and then eased.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan 2

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £99 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Wednesday Dec. 26 closed
Thursday Dec. 27 £99
Friday Dec. 28 £99
Monday Dec. 31 £99 1/4
Tuesday Jan 1 closed

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 2
3-30 p.m

There was hesitation at first but the demand improved afterwards. Giltedgeds were quiet at first but later there was better enquiry and the tone was stronger. Industrials generally were very steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£93) £93 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£110 7/8) £111 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£118) £118
4 per cent Funding Loan (£120 5/8) £121
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£108 3/8) £109 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£118 1/4) £118 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 4 p.c Preference cumulative (28-4 1/2) 28-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits share (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/8) dol 4 3/8
Musical Industries (31-2) 31-6
Princhin Johnson (13-0) 13-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Defd (37-3) 37-6
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-7 1/2) 10-0
Woolsworth New Ord (114-9) 114-6
Realisation 1930 (£95 3/4) £95 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (9-9) 10-6
University Ordinary (23-3) 23-3
Ford Motors (36-6) 36-6
Cables and Wireless (6 7/8) 6 7/8
British American Tobacco (126-10 1/2) 127-6
Camera 'A' (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ord (140-9) 141-0
P and O S N Co Defd (17-9) 17-9
Distillers (95-6) 94-9
Bredrurd Dyers (10-0) 10-9
British Celoncse (11-1 1/2) 11-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (67-6) 67-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (46-4 1/2) 46-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-9) 10-0
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10 6) 10-9
Inter Nickels (23) 24
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-1 1/2) 6-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£111) £111

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£51 1/2) £51 1/2
L M S Ford (£21 3/4) £21
L N E R Defd (£7 5/8) £7 1/2
Southern Dutch (£22 3/4) £22 1/4
Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock (£135 1/4) £135 1/2
London 'G' Stock (£99 3/4) £100

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (257-6) 257-6
Goddar New (183-9) 182-6
Moddar New (75-6) 75-0
Sub Nigel (233-9) 237-6
Spring Mines (167-6) 167-6
Union Corporation (141-6) 141-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan 2

Silver opened steady at Rs. 65/13, 66/2 and 66/7. The market was rather quiet in the absence of any important transaction with traders generally awaiting more definite developments in London. Later as London advices showed no improvement the price declined on scattered selling and realising and closed steady at Rs. 65/12, 66/1 and 66/7.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/15/6, 35/0/6 and 35/1/6. The market was little more active but generally operators were reluctant to follow up advances and prices lost ground and closed steady at Rs. 35, 35/1 and 35/2.

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Jan 2

139	Samji Karamshi Nandura	New 234 1/2
138	Samji Karamshi Amraoti	New 234 1/2
54	Toyomankwak Veraval	189
50	S Pruthviraj Kalol	222
69	N Rajaram Khamgaon	New 8 on
250	N Manilal Jalna	New 230
200	G G Kesha and Co	Amalner 230
200	Samji Karamshi	Nandarbar New 228
225	Breul and Co	Khandwa New 239
115	Breul and Co	Amraoti S on
106	Breul and Co	Chonda 234
222	Oshman Suleman	Chalisgaon 210
800	Samji Karamshi	Nandura 236 1/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan 2
3-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£92 1/2) £94
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£99 1/4) £99 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1955/60 (£114 1/4) £114 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1955/58 (£116 3/4) £116 3/4
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£169 1/4) £169 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1945/47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (105) 105

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£113 3/4) £113

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20-6) 20-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (33-9) 34-4 1/2
Donato Tea (47-6) 46-3

JUTES SHARES

Bangalore (13 1/2) 13 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-6) 23-9
Gula Kelampong (20-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (36-6) 31-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (99-9) 61-3
Burma Corporation (11-6) 11-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (14 1/4) 14 1/4
East Rand Proprietary (49-9) 50-9
Rand Mines (139-6) 139-6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35-0) 35-7 1/2
Anglo Persian (11-10 1/2) 12-6
Burma Oil (71-3) 70-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (6-0) 6-3
Shell Transport (43-9) 45-0
Royal Dutch (£18 1/8) £18 1/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 2

The following were the opening rates

General Motors (dol 33 7/8) dol 34 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 3/8) dol 11 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 39) dol 38 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 85 1/2) dol 86 1/2

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Govt. Securities Steady

CALCUTTA, Jan 2

Jutes opened firm after holidays and good business resulted. In coals less business took place due to the lack of support. Teas shewed no change. In Miscellaneous, Iron and Steel shares were quieter while others were more or less unchanged. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3 1/2 per cent paper 98/2; 3 per cent paper 88/9; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 111/3; 5 per cent Loan 1940/43 109/7 small lot; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 119/2 small lot; 5 per cent Loan 1939/44 108/4; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 106/8.

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1633; Imperial Bank contly 416/8.

Cottons: Kesoram 5/1; New Victoria ordy 1/12.

Coals: Amalgamated 28/4 small lot; Bekaro and Ramgur 8; Equitable 31/10; Khas Kajora pref 12/4; New Beerbhcom 13/4 odd lot; New Manbhoom 62/8.

Jutes: Agarpara 26/4; Adamjee ordy 16/4 ex div small lot; Anglo India 493; Auckland 206/12 small lot; Barnagore 194 small lot; Belly 234/8; Birla ordy 17/14; Budge Budge ordy 376; Champdany 212 small lot; Cheviot 252 ex div; Clive ordy 25/8; Empire 45/12; Fort William 335; Fort Gloster 688/8; Ganges 372; Gondalpara 1019; Gouripore 742/8; Howrah 62/8; Hukumchand 17/6; Hukumchand pref 120/8; India 496; Kamarhatty 647; Kankunarrah 584; Lansdowne pref 133/8; Megna 53; National 26/8; Northbrook pref 141; Nuddea 77/8; Orient 228 ex div, Presidency 6/9; Reliance 81/12; Standard 380; Union 555 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 7/4; Tavoy Tin 3/6; Bengal Potteries 4/2; Bengal Chemical ordy 327; Benares electric 14/12; Cuttack electric 8/2; Jubbulpore electric 13/4 ex div; Upper Jumna electric 12; United Provinces electric 159 small lot; Bengal Iron 5; Britannia Building and Iron 4/12; Indian Galvanizing 10/4 small lots; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 72; Indian Iron and Steel 9/1; Marshall & Sons 2; Concord of India Insurance 12/14 premium, Associated Hotels pref Rs. 101 small odd lot; B I Corporation ordy 2/12; B I Corporation defd 1/14 Ivan Jones 2/14; Indian Wood Products 37/4; Indian Cables 3/12; Calcutta Trams ordy 19/14; Howrah Oil 12; India Paper Pulp 146 small lots; Titaghur paper ordy 21/12; Titaghur paper defd 9/10; Midnapore Zemindary 77.

Rubber: Pajam 2.05 cls. ex div.

Shipping: Bengal Assam Steamship ordy 227/8 cum div; Indian General Navigation ordy 121/8; Fort Shipping 15.

Sugar: Cawnpore ordy 35; Samastipore 10/10 odd lot.

Teas: Hasimara 46/4; Soom 15/10.

—A. P.

Dr. Bhagwandas On Emergence Of Socialist Party

(Continued from page 8.)

pearance only, solidarising each party as against the other to make a gladiatorial Roman holiday for the benefit of a third. A few more persons in the Legislature wearing this creedal label on their foreheads or that other creedal signboard, will not change the condition of the Indian People for the better.

To make of the Communal Award a 'special issue, 'separate from that of the White Paper as a whole is to my mind—but I am not clever at practical politics—a very great mistake. It concentrates attention on the very few and unimportant 'nominal' denominational' and 'anti-national elements of difference between Hindu and Muslim and diverts it away from the far more numerous and vitally important 'human' elements and requirements which are utterly common to the two.

Here again, comes up the need for a comprehensive scheme of social structure, which would, on its very face, show that equitable provision is made for all classes and sections of the people irrespective of creeds.

DISCOVER ESSENTIALS

I would suggest on the strength of the old scriptures, (and the ancient wisdom may sometimes be repeated out of the mouth of even babes), to the honoured and distinguished servers of the country, who happen to have become so keenly interested in treating the Communal Award separately from the White Paper and in fighting either against or for it, to kindly give some time to discovering the essentials of Hinduism as well as Islam, and the fundamental requirements of human nature as such. I am sure that they would find that those essentials are identical, and that they themselves have so long been glamoured by and fighting over mere names and catchwords, or, if for anything else, then something which is surely not religion.

Yam imam pushpitam vacham
pravadanty-avipashchitah
Veda-vada-ratah, Partha! nanyandast-iti vadinah. (Gita).
Ke ra Kufr-e-Haqiqi shud pididar,
Ze Islam-e-Majazi-gasht bezar...! (Gulshan-i-Raz)

"MANAVA DHARMA."

I may add a few words. I can understand fully the wish of Hindu leaders to save Hinduism from further decay. But nearly forty years of thinking, i.e., since before the Central Hindu College of Benares was founded, has convinced me with an ever-growing conviction that Hinduism cannot be saved by any such services as the changing of a few or even many Muslim labels on the seats in the Legislatures into Hindu labels. The phthisis from which Hinduism is suffering can be cured only by giving it an alternative medicine, something which will alter and renovate its whole constitution. To be saved, it must give up its present name and form of Hinduism, and resume again its ancient name and form of Manava Dharma, the Religion and Law of Humanity, the Scientific Law of Social Organisation, Varn-Ashrama-Dharma, which is a mould into which all the tribes of man in India were poured with their glad consent in ancient days and into which all the tribes of man of the whole earth to-day can still be poured, and with their glad consent, if we can only interpret it rightly. This is not the time or place to expand upon that interpretation. I have tried to do so in a number of books and pamphlets, especially my last book, just published, viz: "Ancient Versus Modern Scientific Socialism."

Q: Will you please give me your opinion as regards the Congress-Socialists Group?

DEFINE "RIGHT TYPE."

A: Many of us, following in the wake of Mahatmaji also "welcome the emergence of this group within the Congress," and "would certainly be glad if Socialists of the right type take charge of the Congress." I am quoting his words as reported in the papers. But most unfortunately Congress leaders have not been able to give the necessary time and attention to this supremely important work of defining what "Socialism of the right type is." Even prominent Liberals of Bombay have publicly said that "Socialism on sound lines may be the salvation of the world," but they have shirked the duty which obviously rested on them of stating to the public what they consider "Socialism on sound lines is."

In the absence of heart-to-heart discussion with and guidance from Mahatmaji and such other elders of the Congress as they respect, the leaders of the Socialist Group naturally tend to yield to the temptation of accepting Marx and Engels and Lenin for their unquestionable 'gurus.'

CAUSE OF SET-BACK.

To define "Socialism of the right type," "Socialism on sound lines," is to define "Swaraj of the right type and on sound lines." To shirk the task of such definition is to cause more and more rifts and splits in the Congress. This work will have to be done some day, and the sooner it is done, the better for all concerned. To secure the utmost possible unanimity on this subject is to secure that unity of head and heart the loss of which has caused the present set-back in the onward march of the Congress, and the gain of which is the necessary condition for its renovation of vitality and greater strength and success.

TREATED AS UNTOUCHABLES.

From the accounts of sayings, doings and happenings, which have been appearing in the papers, it seems, on the one hand: (1) that a number of irresponsible, thoughtless, rowdy shouters have attached themselves to the main body of the really thoughtful Socialists, and on the other, (2) that some of the elders of the Congress, probably disgusted by the conduct of these, have become inclined to treat all the Congress Socialists as untouchables rather than as Harijans. Such undesirable persons are to be found in the ranks of every group and section of the public, and even more of the public servants; and their presence should not be allowed to hide from us altogether the presence of the other and respectable element.

Such few of the prominent Congress Socialists as I happen to know, beginning with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, are high-minded, self-sacrificing, talented, excellently educated, well-read, experienced, cultured, patriotic, widely-travelled (some in Europe also) and middle-aged, well past forty years and kind fathers of families. I do not agree with all their views. I am convinced that many of them sub-consciously suffer from 'slave-mentality' towards Western theorists, and are too much fascinated by the 'success' (very far from complete, certain, or permanent) of the Bolshevik experiment in Russia, and have not the indispensably necessary understanding and appreciation of and sympathy with the best in the traditions, the genius, the deep-rooted national psychology and individuality of the Indian people.

But all this is reason for—not treating them as the bureaucracy has been treating the Congress, but for—taking every possible trouble to clear up our own minds as to what sort of society, what sort of social structure, we want in India, and then to convince all others, these Socialists first, that our view is the right view, by facts and arguments.

THE CRYING NEED.

If I "welcome the emergence of the Congress Socialist Group" it is because I feel that they will compel the Congress to clear up its own mind on this vitally important subject, viz: "What is the nature of the Swaraj, and the social structure that we want." Thus the one main crying need comes up again and again.

My own humble contribution towards an answer to this question was made more than ten years ago, in privileged collaboration with Deshabandhu C.R. Das, in the shape of an, of course, very tentative "outline Scheme of Swaraj," and a supplement to that answer is the little book mentioned before, viz: "Ancient vs. Modern Scientific Socialism."

Surat, Jan. 2.—Professor A. K. Trivedi of Surat proceeded to Baroda to resume his activities as Head of the Department of Philosophy in the Baroda College and to speed up the new departures in the diffusion of culture inaugurated by him as President of the Baroda Gujerati Literature.—United Press.

Yarn Market Continues Steady With Firm Undertone

But Recent Sharp Advance In Prices Makes Buyers' Position Difficult

Bombay, Jan 2.

The Yarn Market has continued to remain very steady throughout the whole past week with firm undertone but prices have remained almost unchanged and turnover has been very restricted owing to intervention of X'mas and New Year Holidays.

The general feeling in the market continues to remain optimistic and also, as a result of firm prices of raw material, the undertone in all kinds of yarns has remained very steady. Owing to recent sharp advance in prices of almost all kinds of yarns, consumers find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to make purchases of yarns at the present level of prices and naturally genuine demand from consuming districts has been very small.

Dealers, however, have been making speculative purchases from time to time in anticipation of still higher prices if cotton shows further improvement. The recent turnover in the yarn market therefore is mostly speculative and is practically confined to local as well as to upcountry dealers. Consumers have been buying only small lots just sufficient for their immediate requirements in as much as they are not able to get any improved prices for their cloth and on the other hand have to suffer losses, in many cases.

The situation therefore has become very complicated and it is very uncertain to forecast with any accuracy the future tendency of the Yarn market in the next few days.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Spot prices have shown further improvement in English yarns as a result of improvement in Japanese and Shanghai quotations but forward business has been practically nil owing to Manchester prices having advanced further in sympathy with the recent rise in cotton.

JAPANESE YARNS

Prices in Japanese and Shanghai yarns have remained very steady during the week and enquiries have definitely increased from upcountry markets. There has been a good deal of turnover in Grey twofold yarns as well as in Mercerized yarns mostly of a speculative nature during the week and even Single Grey yarns have shown further improvement during the week.

Turnover in this class of yarns continues to remain fairly satisfactory. Sampin have remained very steady in sympathy with cotton whereas Exchange is slightly easy.

ART SILK YARNS

The undertone in Artificial Silk yarns continues to remain steady particularly in 150 Den., where stocks are limited and demand has shown further improvement from consuming districts. The recent arrivals from Italy as well as from Japan and other countries are not large and most of them have been going into consumption. In case of other Deniers such as 260, 300, 450 and others, demand continues to remain slack since the last several weeks.

As regards Japanese yarns, there has been improved demand from consuming centres particularly for cheap grade yarns and offtake has remained satisfactory. Prices have shown further slight improvement during the week in 150 Den. There have been fairly good enquiries for forward shipments from Japan but Japanese Import Houses have been quoting somewhat higher prices with the result that only few transactions have taken place for forward deliveries in Japanese yarns.

Art Silk cloth sales in the Northern markets have been satisfactory owing to Muhomedan holidays. Reports from Southern markets are also satisfactory and dealers and consumers have been showing inclination to make purchases of 150 Den., for ready as well as for forward deliveries. The future outlook seems to be hopeful.

INDIAN YARNS

Our Mills have been showing firm attitude and have been quoting somewhat higher prices in case of Indian yarns owing to very steady cotton position. Some of these Mills that have sold far ahead are naturally not inclined to make further sales except at their own limits whereas the Bazar dealers do not show any inclination to make purchases for distant deliveries at much higher prices for fear of reaction in the the market. Actual sales by the Mills, therefore are very limited.

Upcountry Mills have been making regular sales in their nearer districts at fairly satisfactory prices. Reports from Northern Markets have been somewhat better whereas Southern Markets have remained slack throughout the week. The undertone however remains healthy but the future tendency is rather uncertain.

SILVER AND GOLD

Dull Tone In Silver & Gold

Bombay, Jan 2.

Demand was slow on the Bombay silver market when support was poor and prices showed a slight setback. Weakness in Cotton also had its adverse effect.

Against last close of Rs 65/7 for February contract, trading commenced at Rs 66/2 this morning. Certain amount of liquidation transpired at the start of the session when the prices receded to Rs. 65/14. However fresh support came in and prices recovered to the opening level again.

As the session progressed, the market encountered some liquidation. The easiness in gold contributed to the decline. The prices reacted towards close.

On the gold section there were no movements registered whatsoever. Normal conditions prevailed and prices remained quiet.

February contract was quoted at the opening this morning at Rs 35/0/9. Banks were reported to be persistent sellers and prices receded to Rs. 34/0/3. The day's sterling dollar and sterling franc rates were quoted at 4.94 3/16 and 74.65. News of further improvement in cross rates attracted liquidation causing further decline in values.

Rates at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	65 12 0
Silver February	65 15 0
Silver March	66 5 0
Gold ready	34 14 9
Gold February	34 15 9
Gold March	35 1 0

LNNDON MARKET QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

	Latest Prices.
Wituna Gold Corporation Ord	£0. 2.0.
London Tin Corporation Ltd.	0.19.7½
Turner and Newall	2.14.3.
Associated Electric Industries	1. 4.6.
Attock Oil	0. 8.9.
Associated Portland Cement	2. 2.6.
Electric Supply Corporation	2.18.9.
Ooregum Gold Mining Preferred	0.17.6.
Beira Railways	0.16.3.
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2.17.3.
Marconi International Marine	1.11.6.
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co.	3. 6.9.
General Electric Ord.	2.10.9.
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4. 8.9.
L.M. and S. Rly. 4 per cent G'tee Pref.	£6.15.0
International Rlys. of C. America	dol. 5.00
Malayalam Plantations	£1.15.0.
British Burma Petroleum	0. 5.6.
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord	1.11.0.
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1. 0.9.
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0. 9.3.
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	0. 2.4½
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0. 6.6.06p.c p.a.

Market:—Firm.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

January 2.

S.S. Takliva, Capt. A S Fishlay, Durban.

S.S. Jehangir, Capt. W Clifair, Jeddah.

S.S. India, Capt. Est. Agnario, Genoa.

S.S. Crainfield, Capt. P Jones, Rangoon.

S.S. Gamaria, Capt T Hodkson, Rangoon.

S.S. Northmoore Capt D Thompson, Bhavnagar.

DEPARTURES.

January 2.

Mr India, Capt E St Agnero, Java via Colombo.

S.S. Ampularia Capt. F J Papple, Pankulam.

S.S. Wartenfels, Capt. A Barthing, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

S.S. Khosrou Capt P H Ward, Calcutta.

S.S. Bankura, Capt S G Slombe, Busrah via Karachi.

SEEDS AND GRAINS

Market Reacts

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Considerable amount of liquidation was noticed in Seeds and Grains today when prices reacted sharply.

Against last close of Rs. 7/2/6, Linseed May contract opened at Rs. 6/15/0. Heavy speculative selling continue unabated and prices went on declining to Rs. 6/14/3. Later market was fairly active and prices moved irregularly within a small range. Towards close, the undertone was a shade steadier.

Wheat section was also flooded with selling orders. Support was lacking there, May contract being quoted at the opening at Rs. 4/13. It went on declining to Rs. 4/12/3. Later during the session better sentiment prevailed. The improved tone in Linseed had a corresponding effect on wheat which went up to Rs. 4/12/9. But reacted towards close.

Rates at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

Linseed May	6 15 6
Wheat January	4 4 0
Wheat May	4 12 6

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec. 31.

Broach A/M. 1935 Opening 245 1/2; Highest 246 3/4; Lowest 245 1/2; Closing 246 3/4.

Oomra D/J. Opening 234 1/2; Highest 234 1/2; Lowest 233 3/4; Closing 233 3/4.

Oomra March Opening 230 1/2; Highest 230 1/2; Lowest 230; Closing 230.

Bengal D/J. Opening 158; Highest 159; Lowest 157 3/4; Closing 157 3/4.

Bengal D/J. Opening 158; Highest 161; Lowest 160 1/2; Closing 160 3/4.

Tender:—	Oomra	Bengal.
28-12-34	Nil	5,000
Total to date		19,350

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 21 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-1-35) Rs. 11

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 2

On Monday last, all the American trading centres presented a quiet appearance and business was limited owing to the New Year holidays. The general sentiment was however bright.

The announcement made by the President of the New York Stock Exchange regarding the general recovery in trade and the news relating to the steady improvement in Steel and Automobile industries created considerable interests amongst operators in general.

In the cotton market, buying by Bombay Houses was very prominent. But the upward trend of the market was checked to some extent by selling on the Government account and pre-holiday liquidation. Prices however, finished unchanged to 4 points higher.

The Chicago Grain Exchange also ruled dull and uninteresting due to lack of any leading factor and Wheat prices closed 1/2c. lower to 1/8c. higher.

Operators were very cautious in their movements on the Stock Exchange. The market maintained a firm tone and closed higher.

The cotton market displayed a steady tone, May option being quoted at a rise of two points to 12.80. A fair amount of buying orders were placed by the Bombay interests and the market advanced further. May delivery touching the highest for the day at 12.82+.01.

At this juncture, the market was countered by selling on the part of the Government Agents. Pre-holiday liquidation was another factor that hastened the downward trend. The earlier gain was completely lost and May touched the lowest for the day at 12.78, the preceding day's closing level.

Covering by shorts appeared during the latter part of the session and consequently prices made a partial recovery. May Delivery was finally quoted at a small rise of one point to 12.79. The spot market finished unchanged at 12.85.

Receipts at all U. S. Ports amounted to 27,000 bales and exports 52,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans market also ruled steady, the rates for January and March closing at 21.58+.65 and 12.71+.72. The spot market was finally quoted at a rise of three points to 12.91.

The Liverpool market remained closed on Monday the 31st December, 1934.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

Liverpool.—American policy having increasing effect on prices all other growths; confidence in maintainance present level increasing.

New York.—Trade, foreign buying absorbed Co-operative selling, realising; good rallying power.

New York.—Continue to feel bullish; trade condition encouraging; better export trade.

New York.—No new features. Sentiment moderately optimistic. Expect a better demand dry goods in January.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cables from their Head-Office:—

Cotton.—"Some increase in demand for American cotton. Look for gradual advance."

Wheat, Rubber, Sugar and Linseed Oil.—"Opinion unchanged. Expect gradually higher prices."

Messrs M and B. Stern state:

Foreign purchases in New York on Monday were off-set by Govt. selling against the acquisition of certificates. President Roosevelt in his recent speech at Warm Springs made it clear that the Administration will continue its crop restrictive policies for some years aiming to reduce the surplus of cotton to 4 million bales by 1937. He pointed out that the parity price for cotton to enable farmers to buy other products at equivalent prices should be 15 1/2 cents per lb. whilst today it was only 12 1/2 cent and discarded the criticism of those who argued that low prices will stimulate exports. Cheap cotton, he insisted, meant not only starvation for the farmers but negligible increased exports and no particular stoppage of foreign production. Economically Sir Arthur Salter states "I prophesy with some confidence that the world will escape from the present depression and that 1935 will be substantially more prosperous than 1934 and that in 1936 the world will be as prosperous as in the pre-depression year 1934."

In this connexion it must be remembered that the fundamental reason for economic recovery is a higher commodity price level since it enhances the purchasing power of about 70 per cent of the world's population.

Pres. Roosevelt's address to the Congress to-morrow is according to political observers, likely to deal with Budget prospects and currency problem including silver. No radical changes are expected except some revision on the Banking laws thereby forcing more funds into trade, probability of additional taxation on liquor and a check on relief expenditure.

We continue to favour purchases in Liverpool and New York.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 31

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
January 1935	12.58
March 1935	12.69
May 1935	12.79
New York Noon Call—	
January 1935	12.58
March 1935	12.69
May 1935	12.78

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec 31

Wheat, Rozani Santa Fe, parcels Jan./Feb sellers 21/0

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Dec./Jan. sellers 21/6

Wheat, South Australian, parcels Dec./Jan. sellers 23/3

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, Dec 31

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10.3/8

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 2

B. C. RATE—

T T D D 1/6

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Jan-May.

Banks selling T T 1/6 June-Dec.

Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32 Jan-Feb.

Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8 Jan-Feb.

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Jan-Feb.

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Mar-July.

NEW YORK B C RATE—

T T 272

Banks selling T T 270

Banks buying T T 267 3/4

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 388

Banks buying D D 368

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 84 1/2

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 84 1/4

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 77 3/8

Banks buying T T 77 1/8

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 116 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 94 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 157

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 90 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London Closed 1st inst.

Shanghai/London 1/4 7/8 2nd inst.

Japan/London 1/1 31/32 2nd inst.

Java/London 1.25 1/2 31st ulto.

London/Paris 74.71 31st ulto.

London/Paris 74.71 31st ulto.

London/Belgium 21.68 31st ulto.

London/Switzerland 15.22 1/2 31st ulto.

London/Italy 57.59 31st ulto.

London/Berlin 12.26 31st ulto.

London/Stockholm 19.39 31st ulto.

London/New York 4.94 5/8 31st ulto.

London/Amsterdam 7.29 1/4 31st ulto.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold 87-1-0 31st ulto.

Silver London Ready 24 5/8 31st ulto.

Silver London Forward 24 5/8 31st ulto.

Silver New York Ready 55 31st ulto.

London Discounts 3 mos 7/16 p.c. 31st ulto.

London Discounts 6 mos 1/2 p.c. 31st ulto.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.

Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 2 p.c.

3 Mos 1 1/2 p.c.

6 Mos 2 p.c.

Tone:—Steady.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York Dec 31

January 1935	12.60
March 1935	12.69
May 1935	12.79
July 1935	12.81
October 1935	12.67
Middling Spot	12.85

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec 31

January 1935	12.58
March 1935	12.71
May 1935	12.81
Middling Spot	12.91

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec 31.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	27,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	24,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	18,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 31

Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	71-1/
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	92 3 4
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	99-1/4
Indian Stock. 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114 1 4
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. ..	93
Conversion Loan 2 1/2 per cent. 1961	111
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	108 3 4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	120-5/8
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent	118 1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	138
National Bank of India ..	43-3 8
P & O. Banking Corporation	10-3 4

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec 31

Copper Brazier	41-1/4
Yellow Metal	34-3 4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	12 1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	12-3/4
Pig English Ingots Liverpool F.O.B.	228-1/2

SEEDS.

London, Dec. 31

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F ton Jan sellers £9/5/0

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F ton ec./Jan. sellers £11/10/0.

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton ec./Jan sellers £12/0/3

Rapeseed, Toria Hull/Cong't) C.I.F ton, Dec./Jan sellers £11/17/6.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F ton ec./Jan sellers £11/2/6

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton No offers.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Dec 31

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt Jan. sellers 18/10 1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt May/Aug. sellers 19/10-1/2.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Dec 31

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No 25 C & F.

Calcutta per cwt. Unchanged

Bombay per cwt. ..

Karachi per cwt. ..

SHARE BAZAR

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Jan 2.

400 Ahm Ad.	803 12
500 Bom Cotton	55 0
520 Bombay Dyeing	947-8
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	318-2
100 Central India	340 0
100 Colaba	136 4
100 Couria	113 12
100 Crescent	7 4
50 Currim	5 0
250 David	80 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Bombay Dyeing 950, 940, 951, 948, 950, 946, 947-8

Century 315, 317, 320, 318

Central India 340, 341, 338, 340

Colaba 133, 140, 137, 136-4

Kohinoor 226, 230, 227, 225, 226-14

New Great 308

Simplex 103

Swadeshi 236, 240, 238, 240, 236

Bundi 34-12, 35, 34-14

I Cement 308

T. Steel Dfd. 496, 490, 492, 487, 491, 486, 488, 485

T. Steel Ord 113-8, 110-12, 112-8, 113-4, 112, 111-4, 112

B Steam 312, 310

B Burma 397, 392, 396, 395, 396, 396-4

Tata Hydro 168, 169-1

Andhra 1670, 1672, 1671, 1666-4

Tram Ord 161

Power 1455, 1453, 1460, 1458, 1465, 1462, 1457, 1460

250 Dawn	397 8
E D Sassoon	0 4 0
100 Finlay	132 8
100 Gokak	205 0
1000 Hindustan	1900 0
100 Indore	110 0
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	88 12
100 Kohinoor	226 14
250 Laxmi	856 4
100 Madhavji	12 8
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	1525 0
250 Model	80 0
50 Mysore	108 12
200 New Great	208 12
100 Osmanshahi	70 0
100 Phoenix	315 0
25 Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000 Sholapur	2820 0
50 Simplex	103 12
50 Swadeshi	236 4
100 Swan	65 4
25 Tata	12 8
500 Vishnu	1607 8
1000 Western	1035 0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	104 0
25-50 Central	55 4
500 Imp.	1025 0
125 500 Imp. Country	407 8
50-100 India	121 0
5 Union	6 8

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	34 14
70 Gwalior	121 8
250 Indian	368 2
40 Katni Def.	1200 0
100 Katni Ord.	340 0
75 Okha	192 8
10 Punjab	26 4
100 Shahabad	346 14
70 United	69 8

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	13 0
16-75 New India	42 0
200 Oriental	4125 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 6

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	165 10
1000 Andhra Valley	1666 4
10 Ajmer	10 8
50 Bom. Tram	161 8
100 Bom Suburban	165 0
10 Broach	11 8
100 Karachi	213 12
100 Poona	195 0
100 Surat	173 12
100 Tata Hydro	169 1
00 Tata Power	1460 0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm Prantij	352 3
100 Ahm. Patty	123 0
100 C. Province	39 8
100 Dhond Baramati	90 0
100 Gujrat	75 0
100 Mandra Bhon	93 0
100 Pachora Jamner	91 0
100 Sara Sirangunge	95 0
500 Tapty Valley	781 4

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	40 12
30 Tata Steel Def.	485 0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	112 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	207 8
50 Belapur Sugar XD.	242 8
250 Bombay Steam	310 10
125 Bombay Burma	396 4
50 Bombay Burma County	131 14
8sh. Bri. Petrol	4-1-6
50 Bombay Telephone	118 4
100 Ind. Bleaching	154 8
100 Ind. Radio Def.	530 0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy	511 4
1000 Port Canning	502 8
15 Scindia	15 0
34 Tata Construction	35 0
25 Tata Oil	18 12

PREFERENCE.

7 p c Andhra Vly	1331 4
7 p.c. Bom Tram	82 0
5 p c Central India	511 4
7 p.c Katni 1st	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7½ p.c Punjab Cement	14 8
7 p c Tata Hydro	137 8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1400 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	180 0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	2170 10
5½ p.c Tata Mill	17 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	655 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 1.

Gold bars fine per oz closed.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, Jan. 2.

3 per cent G P N Sett 98/2

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/4

4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 111/2

per cent 1960/70 Cash 111/2

5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 119/4

5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 119/4

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1955/65 Mysore 110/4

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 120

5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 131/

6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 103/6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941 Cash 101/6

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/12

4 per cent 1943 105/14

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 115/8

5 per cent 1939/44 108/2

5 per cent 1940/43 109/6

5 per cent 1935 101 6

5 1/2 per cent 1938/46 109/

ORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE).

4 per cent B P I 1974 105

4 per cent M Deb 1974 101

5 per cent M Deb 1959 115/8

6 per cent M Deb 1954 127

6 per cent E P T 1956 127

6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 103/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opened at 98/2 improved to 98/7, to close as above.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, Jan. 1.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and cotton, Rate per mani of 8 mds. Bengal

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 20, 22

Wheat Malwi Pass Rs. 18, 20

Wheat Pissi Rs. 17, 18

Jawar Rs. 10, 12

Bajara Rs. 14, 15

Gram Rs. 16, 18

Lintal Rs. 15, 17

Tuar Rs. 16, 17

Linseed Rs. 25, 27

Ajavan Rs. 13, 16

Moog (Green) Rs. 18, 20

Moog (Black) Rs. 10, 12

Dhana Rs. 27, 31

Maka Rs. 5, 7

Oil cakes Rs. 15, 17

Cotton seed Rs. 10, 12

Ghee Rs. 190, 267

Chilies Rs. 100, 138

Kappas Malwi Rs. 57, 63

Kappas Nimadi Rs. 55, 57

Kappas Anjad Rs. 58, 63

Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 101, 109

Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds Bengal 100, 102

Cotton Broach opening per Candy of 784 lbs. 240

Cotton Broach closing per Candy of 784 lbs. 242

Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. 10

Wheat Rawa flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. 11

Wheat Ata flour Maida per bag of 90 srs. 7

Wheat Chapad flour maida per bag of 90 srs. 1/12

Tea Rates per lb.—

Lipton 10 as to 1/4

Brookbond 9 as to 1/10

Bharmal 6 as to 1/2

Chandra Brand 7 as to 1/6

Otur Brand 5 as to 1

Shares—

100 P N Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 46

100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 109

100 Kalyan Mills Ltd. (Ordy) 136

100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref) 109

100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 187

100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd 108

100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 46

100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 5

100 Bimal Mills Ltd 146

25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12/8

25 Indore Co-operative Press 1

25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd. 2

25 Bank of Indore Ltd. 31

10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd. 1.

5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd.

Bullion—

Gold bar per tola 35/5

Silver per 100 tolas 67

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec 31

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per ton sellers 6-5/16

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 31

Silver—Market steady.

Spot, ... 24-5/8

Forward 24 3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec 31

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/1 0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London Dec 31.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged,

Interest Day to Day Loan unchanged.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec 31

1 T. London on:—

Berlin	12.26 1/2
Amsterdam	7.29 1/4
Brussels	21.03
Madrid	36.04
Milan	57.65
Berne	15.22 1
Paris	74.71
Prague	117.93

1 1. London on New York

Closing rate .. 4.94 1/16

BOMBAY COTTON

Buying Power Diminishing

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Less encouraging advices from America caused some disappointment amongst the local bulls who were inclined to sell apart of their commitments whereupon the market ruled a bit easy today.

Continuous selling by American Government unnerved the local dealers who were sellers during the early session. As a result of which Broach A/M. contract opened at 245/8, almost Rs. 2 lower than last close. Support was lacking and it receded to Rs. 245. At this level certain amount of short covering and general buying came in, which raised the Broach rate to Rs 247. The rise was only temporary. Heavy selling by the bulls ensued which wiped off the early rise, and an easy tone prevailed. Broach May contract falling back to Rs. 245.

According to President Roosevelt's opinion, as has been mentioned in his speech at Warm Spring, the cotton prices should be 15 1/2 cents per lb. The markets seems to have ignored this factor due to the continuous selling by Government which unnerves the traders.

The decline was carried further to Rs. 243/6. But steadied again and at the time of the Liverpool opening, Broach was being quoted around Rs. 245. Liverpool cotton market opened at 3 points up. Movements were narrow. The market undertone however remained firm.

Rates at 5-30 p.m. were as under:

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	245 8 0
Oomra D/J	233 8 0
Oomra March	226 4 0
Bengal D/J	157 0 0
Bengal March	150 0 0
Double option for Broach A/M	20 8 0

LONDON SUGAR REPORT

Bombay, Dec. 29.

The following Sugar Report has been received by Messrs. M and B Stern from their London Office, dated 20th December 1934:—

There has been a very quiet tone to our market but without selling pressure prices remain comparatively steady. The inactivity may be due in a measure, to the approaching holidays but the absence of refined trade and resultant indifference to raws are the principal factors. After the heavy bookings of late Nover. there is no apparent reason for a buying movement until the New Year.

Refiners quotations are unchanged except for the lowering of the January price to the prompt basis. Raws are nominally sh. 4/3d. and apart from occasional signs that Cuba might be willing to dispose of a few cargoes offerings are more or less confined to parcels.

The difficulties of the New York situation have not been settled. There is some difficulty in finding the necessary tendering material to liquidate the December futures position, and as a consequence the price for that month has risen 15 pts. while forward deliveries have lost 2 to 4 points.

A new contract is being put forward shortly but apart from permitting of more tendering material it still leaves the New York futures market a purely local affair.

Our opinion expressed recently that the sugar position is slowly improving is rather borne out by the present steadiness here and we are still inclined to recommend purchases around present levels. A Reuter cable just reports that the next Cuban crop fixed at 2,315,000 tons a larger figure than at one time rumoured here.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 1.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-3/8 per cent to 0-7/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0-1/2 per cent to 0-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day Loan 0-1/4 per cent to 0-1/4 per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan 0-1/4 per cent to 0-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 1.

1. 1. London on:—

Berlin	12.26
Amsterdam	7.29 1/4
Brussels	21.03
Madrid	36.105
Milan	57.59
Berne	15.22 1/2
Paris	74.71
Prague	117.93

T. T London on New York closing rate 4.95 5/8

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Jan 2

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 33/12; Highest Rs. 34/2/6; Lowest Rs. 33/10/6; Closing Rs. 33/13/6

Groundnut seeds' February delivery: Opening Rs. 39; Highest Rs. 39/7/6; Lowest Rs. 38/12; Closing Rs. 39/1/6

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 25; Highest Rs. 25/2; Closing Rs. 24/13

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 25/12; Highest Rs. 25/14; Closing Rs. 25/9

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 2nd day of January 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

Valdas.

(B.T.)	April-May 1934-35
10-30	Rs. 246
12-30	Rs. 245
1-30	Rs. 245 settlement
4-30	Rs. 246

April-May, July-Aug

Highest 248

Lowest 244

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JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

RFGD NO. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1935

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

Award Rules Out Wage Reduction

Arbitration Alone Can Settle Issue

Labour Association Exposes Fallacy Of Millowners' Claim

AHMEDABAD, January 1.

With the approval of Mahatma Gandhi, the Labour Association has addressed a letter to-day to the Millowners' Association, stating that the introduction of a shorter working day does not create any justification for a proportional, or any, cut in the wages of time-workers.

The claim of millowners about the wages of time-workers going down automatically with a reduction of hours is entirely baseless.

The following is the full text of the letter:—

'We have given our most careful consideration to your letter of the 28th December, 1934. I may state that the contents of the letter strengthen our conviction that the introduction of a shorter working day does not create any justification for a proportional or any cut in the wages of the time workers. If anything, your letter furnishes complete testimony of the fact that the claim of the mill-owners about the wages of the time workers going down automatically with the reduction of hours is entirely baseless.

NO AUTHORITY TO REDUCE WAGES.

What your letter under reply conveys is that in the mill-owners' opinion, there is a case for reduction in wages owing to the reduction in hours, resting chiefly on the interpretation of a previous award. I wish, at once, to let you know that we do not agree with the interpretation you have put on the award of the Arbitration Board dated 18-5-1920. We have studied the Award carefully. We cannot read in it the slightest suggestion of an authority to reduce wages, when there is a compulsory reduction in hours at some subsequent date.

FACTS ABOUT AWARD.

This will be evident to you once the facts connected with that award are taken into consideration. They are:—

(i) The award reduced the hours of work from 12 to 10 per day with effect from 1-6-20, while the law still permitted a longer stretch up to the 31st of December 1921.

(ii) Simultaneously with a reduction in the hours, wages of the workers were increased, and no question arose of any cut on account of the shorter hours.

(iii) In the case of the piece-workers, it was specifically stated that since their earnings would diminish owing to the shorter hours, the loss should be made up by an increase in the scale of piece-work rates.

(iv) The wage scale was then laid down for the shorter working day (i.e. 10 hours), but it was provided that as permitted by Law, if a mill desired to work 12 hours, it could do so only with the consent of the workers and on payment of overtime for the additional work.

RULES OUT REDUCTION

A perusal of the Award will therefore make it abundantly clear, that besides setting up a precedent for an increase in the wages of piece-workers, to compensate them for the loss of earnings attending on shorter hours, it definitely rules out any idea of reduction in wages, automatic or otherwise, consequent on a reduction of hours. There is not a single instance in which the Arbitrators have awarded a reduction in wages on account of the scaling down of hours from 12 to 10. The expression "10-hour-day" is used in contradistinction to the longer day of 12 hours which it supersedes, and has no reference to the still shorter day of 1935 which has come fifteen years after that award.

AN OVERSIGHT.

You have further stated that it is a matter of choice for the millowners to work 5-1/2 days and withhold from the workers the wages for half a day. This assumption is, I may inform you, the result of a very simple, but an unfortunate oversight. At present, when the mills can work a legal maximum of 60 hours, a mill which has worked 5 days of 10 hours each and runs only for half a day i.e., 5 hours on the 6th day, may presumably claim that the workers have not put in half a day, which under the Law, the mill could have called upon them to work. In the 9-hour-day, as soon as the limit of 45 hours is reached, a mill has to stop for the week or make itself liable to a prosecution in a Court of Law. A certain mill which has worked 10 hours each day for 5 consecutive days in the week has only 4 hours to work on the last day and that day is a legal day of 4 hours only. It cannot be said that a workman who has attended all the hours that a mill can legally work on a certain day has put in half a day's work!

It may well be asked, where is the other half day which it may either be open for the mill to work or for the workers to attend that it or he did not and for which half a day's wages have to be cut. Henceforth, a mill can claim to have worked 5-1/2 days in the week, only if it had, during the week, 5 days of 9 hours each and the remaining 6th of 4-1/2 hours.

STRANGE THEORY.

If we consider for a moment, the application of your strange theory to the Factories' Act so far in force, its erroneous nature will be apparent immediately. The Law lays down a 60 hours' week but permits an eleven hours' day. Under this law, a mill may keep working an eleven hours' day for 6 days of the week and make the last day one of 5 hours only, as it has to. The question is, can the mill cut down half a day's wages in these circumstances, while the other mills which are working 6 days for 10 hours each may not. The answer is self-evident and is also a conclusive refutation of the theory that has been propounded by the Association in the letter under reply.

While further drawing your attention to the fact that the sort of five and a half day-week you have in view would defeat the object of the legislation which aims at safeguarding the health of the workers by curtailing the length of the working day, I may point out that the time-workers being at present paid their wages for all legal and declared holidays, would be entitled to payment for the additional compulsory legal half-holiday which your contemplated arrangement of 5 1/2 days really amounts to and of this payment they cannot legally be deprived

LOOK TO THE AWARD

I regret to say that while you accuse us of mixing up the scale of wages with total earnings, your letter betrays a certain confusion in the use of the two words which has possibly

(Continued on page 9.)

A group photograph of members of the Vani Vanita Kalabhuvan, a South Indian ladies' club at Matunga which celebrated its first anniversary last week. Miss Parvati Ammal, the founder of the club is seen seated in the centre of the middle row.

AMELIORATING CONDITION OF HARIJANS

Sevak Sangh Spends Over Rs. 150,000 On Their Education During Year

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1.

"The cause has made a seven-league stride but a step to the heart of a class or caste will require many more strides" says the report of the Harijan Sevak Sangh for the year 1933-34.

The report shows that the Sangh spent more than a lakh and a half of rupees in educational work. The most significant feature in this work during the year was the rapid increase in hostels and homes for Harijans.

Another definite step taken by the Sangh for ameliorating the economic condition of Harijans was the opening of industrial homes where Harijans could be given special training in small industries.

Referring to Gandhiji's Harijan tour in which over Rs. 800,000 were collected, the report says "The tour marks a great chronological frontier in the social history of the world."

SCHEME FOR HARIJAN SERVICE

Appointment Of Sub-Committee Recommended

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1.

The session of the Central Board of the Harijan Seva Sangh has been extended until to-morrow afternoon when the draft constitution which Mahatma Gandhi has undertaken to prepare, will be discussed by the constitution sub-committee.

At to-day's meeting the Board resolved to make a special appeal to the town and City municipalities, notified area committees and village panchayats to immediately take up the question of bettering the living, working and service conditions of their Harijan employees, scavangers, etc. Provincial boards will be requested to take suitable steps to give effect to this resolution and particularly to start co-operative credit societies for the benefit of Harijans.

The sub-committee appointed to prepare a scheme for Harijan sewak service has generally approved of the proposal that instead of the Harijan Sewak Samiti, there should be a sub-committee of the Central Board composed of the President, the General Secretary and five members including two members who have had practical training to guide the service of Harijans. The members for Harijan service will be selected by the President for the first three years.

WORKERS' TRAINING

The training of workers will last for one year and an allowance of Rs. 35 will be paid per month during this period. The allowance after training will be according to the needs of the members as judged by the sub-committee not exceeding Rs. 100.

The qualification for membership is that the candidate should be a graduate of a recognised or national university or have had five years public service.

The member shall have to sign a pledge enjoining him to discard untouchability and treat Harijans as equal to all other Hindus. The terms of service will be altered by a majority of two-third votes.

The following persons have been appointed as trustees of the Sabarmathi Ashram:—The President and Secretary of the Harijan Sewak Sangh: three residents of Ahmedabad namely, Mr. Ranchodlal, Mr. G. V. Mavalankar and Mr. Shankarlal Banker and two members to be selected from the Central Board.—A. P.

DR. KHAN SAHIB TO VISIT FRONTIER

January 1.

The notice under the N. W. F. P. Tranquillity Act served on Dr. Khan Sahib is not being renewed. It is understood that he will shortly visit the Frontier and set up practice there.

—A. P.

FAMOUS CEYLONESE CRICKETER DEAD

D. L. De Saram, Who Played In Bombay On Several Occasions

COLOMBO, Jan. 1.

Mr. D. L. De Saram, the well-known cricketer is dead. He was in ill-health for some time and a few days ago was removed to the General Hospital. Captain of the Sinhalese Sports Club for many years, he also skippered All-Ceylon against many Australian and English teams.

In 1904, when there was a move to send an Indian team to England, De Saram was invited to take part in the trials in Bombay. He won golden opinions in India and impressed the selection committee most favourably. The scheme fell through, and De Saram lost an opportunity of displaying his talents on the playfields of England. De Saram also went to Bombay with the 1906 Ceylonese team and captained the 1920 team against Bombay.—United Press.

GAFFNEY (South Carolina), Jan 1

Convicts from neighbouring prisons worked valiantly and rescued dozens of screaming inmates from the blazing county home for the aged. The main building was destroyed. Five persons were killed and fifteen injured.

FARTHER OFF FROM SWARAJ

New Constitution Will Not Satisfy India, Says Dr. Arundale

MADRAS, Jan. 1.

"No constitution framed in a foreign country, however attractive, would satisfy India" declared Dr. Arundale, expressing strong disapproval of the J.P.C. Report at a public meeting this evening formally inaugurating the Indian National League recently formed with Dr. Arundale as President. After explaining the Leagues objects Dr Arundale said they would concentrate on evolving a Swadeshi constitution and promote solidarity between various political parties working for the attainment of Swaraj and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Mr. Hirendranath Datta, Vice-President of the Theosophical Society, said that so long as communalism found place in the Indian constitution they would be farther off from Swaraj.

Mr. C. Gale (Scotland) and Mrs. Ransom (England) who have come in connection with the Theosophical Convention assured the meeting that British public opinion was solidly behind India's aspirations.

Mr Ranganatha Mudaliar, General Secretary of the League, while holding that the J. P. C. Report was most unsatisfactory appealed to progressive parties to work the Reforms for what they were worth and advance the country's interests without allowing reactionaries to get into power.

The Justice Democratic Party in the course of a statement on the J. P. C. Report while disapproving of some recommendations such as the constitution of second Chamber, says "we feel that without a clear statement in the Bill to be enacted of India's goal as responsible Government with Dominion Status to be achieved within a reasonable time the proposal regarding the Centre would not command the approval or acceptance of the people.—A.P.

BOSE ALLOWED TO LEAVE FOR EUROPE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

It is understood that in view of the report of the medical board appointed by Government to examine Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, the Bengal Government have decided to allow Mr. Bose to leave for Europe in order to continue his treatment which has been interrupted by his sudden return to India.—A.P.

VALLABHBHAI REACHES AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Jan.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, accompanied by his daughter Miss Maniben Patel arrived here this morning in the course of his tour of Gujarat. After resting here for a day he will resume his tour of villages to-morrow.—A. P.

Trial Of Strength Over Speakership

NON-OFFICIAL NOMINEES TO ASSEMBLY

Govt. Order Whips To Keep Watch On Lobby Developments

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, January 1.

I understand that the notification bringing the new Assembly into life from 1st January will be published in the Gazette of India on Saturday, and that the names of fourteen non-official members nominated by the Government will also be announced in the same issue of the Gazette.

It is difficult to forecast the names, when so many have been applicants. But the recent decicion of the Government not to nominate men defeated at the polls and the award of honours to five ex-M.L.As make it possible to surmise names with some chance of the forecast coming out true. I understand that the following may be among those to be nominated to the Assembly.

Sir Henry Gidney.
Mr. N. M. Joshi.
Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah.
Captain Sher Muhamed Domell.
Sir S. C. Mukerjee.
Mr. R S Sharma
Sardar Sobha Singh.
Mr. Amjad Ali.
Mr C S Ranga Iyer
Mr Yaminkhan and
Dr Dalal

A Hindu from the Punjab and a minister of a state and one representative of the Associated Chambers will also be nominated.

Government have already started making arrangements to help their whips to keep strict watch over lobby developments, so that chances of Government defeats may be minimised.

The first test of the Government strength will of course be in connection with the election of the President.

Sir Abdur Rahim is not favourite here, and the chances of Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah seem better with the official side However, Government are not likely to make up their mind finally, till the Assembly members arrive in Delhi and the Leader of House and his whips are able to feel the pulse of members.

WHAT GEN. SMUTS WROTE TO MAHATMA

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1.

The special news cabled out by Reuter regarding the correspondence between General Smuts and Gandhiji, has given a new meaning to the London despatch published here yesterday by "Roy's Weekly."

It is difficult to persuade Gandhiji to release correspondence for publication but the London despatch referred to, says inter-alia. "Rumour has it that at the suggestion of General Smuts, Mr. C. F. Andrews has gone to India with a view to carry a message from the General to the Mahatma.

"It seems General Smuts had conversation in London with some of the British Ministers who are responsible for the moulding of Indian policy of the British Government. As an outcome of this, General Smuts is led to believe that the British Government will be only too glad to whittle down or modify certain of the safeguards introduced in the Joint Select Committee's Report provided Mahatma Gandhi expresses a desire to support the main principles of the reforms scheme?" It is stated that the General has impressed on Gandhiji the necessity of co-operating with Government in face of the strong rebellious Tory Die-Hard group which desires to destroy and so sabotage the whole scheme of constitutional reforms.

Should Visit England.

"It is suggested that not only the Mahatma should consent to support the new reforms but should visit London at the earliest possible date with a view to open negotiations with the British Ministers. At such negotiations, the Mahatma is assured, there is every possibility of the British Government approaching him in a spirit of accommodation and generousness with a view to finally settling the great Indian issue instead of allowing it to be dragged on for years to come". Naturally official quarters in Delhi neither confirm nor deny the story but opinion here is that if Gandhiji is prepared to accept General Smut's suggestions there can be a way for an agreed settlement which will rope in the Congress and Liberal politicians both of whom have expressed their unwillingness to see the J. P. C. scheme enacted by the British Parliament.

Mahatma Says Letter From Gen. Smuts Is Matter Of Personal Concern

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1.

Mahatma Gandhi in a statement to the press says:—

"It is true that I enjoy friendly relations with General Smuts. We met in London during the second Round Table Conference and had discussions about India's goal. It is true also that he advised acceptance of the proposals adumbrated in the White Paper as distinguished from the J. P. C. report. General Smuts has given that advice with certain reservations. I may state that to General Smuts's letter I sent no reply. His was an informal private letter calling for no reply. I would advise the public not to attach any importance to a matter of purely personal concern carrying no public significance, especially when my opinion on the White Paper proposals remains unchanged."

(The above statement is the sequel to the publication of a cable from Cape Town, in which Gen. Smuts was reported to have written to Mahatma Gandhi asking him to support the Indian reforms.)

Nothing To Do With Report.

On his attention being drawn to the recent newspaper reports that Rev. Andrews' recent visit to India was in connection with the J. P. C. Report, Mahatma Gandhi emphatically stated that Mr. C. F. Andrews' recent visit to India had nothing to do with the J. P. C. report, nor was he the bearer of any letter from General Smuts.

Mahatma Gandhi added that so far as the J. P. C. report was concerned Mr. Andrews and he had had a casual conversation not extending over a few minutes, during which he gathered that Mr. Andrews substantially agreed with his opinion "that the proposals were utterly unacceptable."

Mr. John H. Underwood, colliery under-manager in the service of the East India Railway Company, who was on home leave, was found dead in a motor car at Cannock Chase. The engine was running and the car was full of gas from the exhaust.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.